THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 149. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE BLOOMFIELD RAILWAY WAR.

Mass Meeting of Citizens—An Agreement Reached—End of a Remarkable Conflict.

The demonstration against the bridging of Broad street in Bloomfield, which took place yesterday morning, proves to be an affair of very serious proportions, in which many of the first citizens of the place were engaged. The trouble has been brewing for months, and lately conferences of the citizens have been held at which it had been agreed that on the first movement of the Montclair Railroad Company to erect the obnoxious bridge, the First Church bell should be rung and the citizens assemble to resist the bridge-builders with force and arms.

The citizens' ground of opposition is that the bridge is of such a narrow span that it obstructs the street, and that the railroad company thus seek to injure and deface the main thoroughfare of the town in revenge for the township's refusal to bond itself in aid of the railroad. It is claimed on the other hand that the railroad company have already once changed their line at a heavy expense to please the Bloomfieldites, and that the present trouble arises from the machinations among the citizens of the paid agent and stockholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads.

THE SITUATION THIS MORNING.

Long before 7 o'clock this morning a large crowd of people, among whom were many of the most respectable citizens of Bloomfield, assembled at the scene of the railway war, all determined to resist to the utmost any attempt on the part of the railroad company to construct the disputed bridge. A guard of about forty officers, deputy sheriffs, and railway policemen remained on the ground over night to maintain order and prevent any attempt to cut down the trestle-work of the railroad company by the citizens, but there was no disturbance, and the sentries paced up and down the road unmolested. On the opposing forces arriving on the ground this morning a consultation was held in a neighboring house between the town committee of Bloomfield, and Messrs. Wilde and Spalding on behalf of the company. At this meeting it was agreed the company should be allowed to go on and build the bridge across the street, but they should not fill up the spaces between the piers with dirt, nor construct any stone piers on the sidewalk without first giving the town committee ten days notice. The town committee then repaired to the scene of conflict to make known the result of their deliberations to the citizens.

THE PARLEY BETWEEN THE GENERALS.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"*Resolved*, That the citizens will resist any attempt to put up a bridge until the railroad company give a satisfactory guarantee that another bridge shall be constructed, spanning the street full width thereof, within one year."

Three were appointed a committee to wait on the railroad company and inform them of the action of the citizens.

Mr. Spaulding was unwilling to agree to remove the bridge within one year; he was, however, willing to agree to remove it within two years. After a protracted discussion between Mr. Spaulding and the committee, the following agreement was drawn up and signed:—

THE AGREEMENT.

This agreement witnesseth that for good and sufficient reasons, and to reconcile the differences between the railway company and the citizens of the township, now therefore it is agreed by Henry C. Spaulding, Superintendent, that the bridge now being erected at the crossing of the said railway and the road leading from Bloomfield to Paterson, near the house of John Collins, shall be removed within two years from the date of this instrument, and that a good and sufficient bridge of sixty feet in width, clear and free from all obstructions in the road, shall be erected in its stead.

HENRY C. SPAULDING.

This agreement was then read to the citizens, when they voted to accept it and dispersed to their homes, leaving the railway company in peaceable possession of the mooted ground. Thus ends one of the most remarkable railroad wars that has ever taken place in our vicinity.—*Newark Evening Advertiser*, 23d.

THE CLAYTON LAND CASE.

Verdict for the Plaintiff—Property-holders Dispossessed.

Hon. James A. Bayard concluded his argument in the case of Whartonby against William Daniels, Mason Balley, and the tenant James Gilmore at about noon yesterday.

Justice Strong then charged the jury, saying that the question involved was purely one of law, and on him would rest the responsibility. The charge occupied about half an hour in delivery, and was very decidedly in behalf of the plaintiff. The jury at about 12½ o'clock rendered a verdict that William Daniels, Mason Bailey, and James Gilmore are trespassers—a verdict which virtually confirms Whartonby in his title to the whole tract.

This suit, as we have already mentioned, is an exceedingly interesting one, involving not only the title to the property in litigation, but to that of all the village of Clayton.

The Judge recited again the provisions of the will by which the testator, after bequeathing certain legacies, devised the residue of his estate, both real and personal, to his son, and "after his death to his issue, and such issue, their heirs and assigns forever." In case Richard died without lawful issue, the estate went to the testator's wife Elizabeth, his sister Sarah, and his sister Rebecca, during their natural lives; "and," continues the will, "after their death to James Whartonby, son of Thomas Whartonby, of the city of Philadelphia, the said James Whartonby, his heirs and assigns forever."

After the rendering of the verdict Hon. Reverdy Johnson, one of the counsel for the defendants, asked leave to file an exception to the ruling of the Court, which was granted, this action, it is understood, being with a view to carrying it up to the Supreme Court.—*Wilmington Commercial, yesterday.*

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

Presence of Mind Saves a Life.

A most singular accident, says the Newark *Advertiser* of last evening, occurred yesterday morning to Mr. E. H. Divine, of the firm of Divine & Farrington, at his residence, No. 28 Parkhurst street. In attempting to draw a bucket of water in a well in his rear yard, the bucket became detached from the chain and fell to the bottom of the well, which is nearly thirty feet deep. To recover it again he tied a rope about the waist of his son, a lad about twelve years of age, and lowered him cautiously to the bottom of the well. The lad recovered the bucket, and Mr. Divine began pulling him out hand over hand, the rope running through an opening in the side of the well-house. Unfortunately, when the lad was within fifteen feet of the surface, the well-house tippped over upon Mr. Divine, carrying him to the ground and covering him with the debris. Though badly hurt, and unable to extricate himself, or make sufficient outcry to bring assistance, he retained his presence of mind, and clung firmly to the rope which held his boy dangling above the jaws of death. A more trying situation can hardly be imagined, but he managed after a time to kick away a portion of the boards and timbers which covered him, and by exertions which it would seem almost impossible for to have made under the circumstances, he finally drew his son safely to the surface, and then sank down completely exhausted with the agony of suspense he had undergone and the bodily suffering he still endured. He was soon after removed to his house, where it was found that he had sustained severe injuries upon his chest, back, and arms, which will be likely to detain him from his business for some time.

ANOTHER BANK ROBBERY.

A Western Bank Robbed in the Daytime in an Audaciously Bold Manner.

From the Lineville (Iowa) Index.

The county seat of this county was visited by four men on Saturday night, who committed the boldest and most daring robbery ever committed in the West, robbing Ocobock Brothers' bank of $6000, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, and making their escape from a multitude of men, who had assembled at that place to hear a speech in the interest of the Mo., I. and Nebraska Railroad, by Henry Clay Dean.

For several days previous to the robbery four strange and suspicious characters had been seen in and about Corydon, whose business no one knew. Having heard that Mr. Dean was to address the people of Corydon on Saturday last, they armed themselves, each with four navy revolvers, and rode to Corydon, taking advantage of the large number of men in town, who were at that hour collected at the Methodist Episcopal Church to hear Mr. Dean, the church being situated some distance from the square. The robbers rode into town and up to the front door of the bank. Mr. Ocobock, the junior member of the firm was seated in the back room of the bank. They quietly and coolly approached him, each presenting a revolver, and said:—"Get up, walk easy, dont say a d—d word, and unlock that safe." Mr. Ocobock, appreciating the situation, went to the safe, and it seems found it difficult to hit the combination, either through excitement or from some other cause, when one of the robbers drew back his revolver, and, in a commanding voice demanded him to "open that safe within five seconds." The safe was unlocked by Mr. Ocobock, when one of the parties grabbed for the money and got it, crammed it into a pair of saddle-bags which they had brought along for that purpose, and bid the banker "good day," mounting their horses and dashing through town and right by the church occupied by at least six hundred men, defiantly flourishing their revolvers, inviting the already-alarmed crowd to "come on," and yelling at the top of their voices, "Hurrah for John Wilkes Booth," and "Take us if you can." One of them flourished a revolver and informed the crowd that that was "the tool that killed Abe Lincoln." Thus successfully committing their hellish deed, and making their escape.

The Board of Supervisors of the county is in session, and has generously offered the liberal reward of $4000 for the arrest of the parties, which we hope will be sufficient incentive to their capture.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN TROUBLE

The Refusal of Judge Barnard to Grant the Mandamus.

Judge Barnard, in the Lanahan case yesterday in New York, in an opinion of over fifty foolscap pages, after reciting the evidence before him, which has been already published, holds that the relator has failed to show such a refusal on Dr. Carlton's part to permit him to examine the books as to entitle him to the writ. He thinks the relator's difficulty was that he claimed a right to private control of them, which has been properly resisted. The relator's right, if any, to an examination, must be made in the ordinary place of keeping of the books, and under checks and safeguards provided by the Book Committee in their resolution of October, 1870. He can find no reason for such an examination. There was in the first affidavit not the slightest pretense that the agent of the Concern had retained any property of the Concern. In a subsequent affidavit the relator undertook to show that the respondent retained interest belonging to the Concern, but to the judge's mind the respondent has fully shown the idea without foundation. He thinks the relator should have sought information from the officers of the Concern and of the bank before making such damaging charges. He is unable to resist the conclusion that the relator is hostile to the respondent and the best interests of the Book Concern. Mr. Justice Bernard then recites the facts stated in the affidavits to show this hostility. The relator made charges of fraud and mismanagement without proper evidence, and when called to account for it desired to obtain evidence justifying them from books and papers which he now swore he never saw. The Court was unwilling to sanction such conduct. He wished to obtain books and papers which he had never seen to enable him to justify a charge of larceny and robbery which he made against Mr. Goodenough.

To him (Judge Barnard) it was surprising that such a claim should be made; that the relator did not make his examination before making the charge. He had made an examination of such books and papers as he chose, and, failing in these to find any evidence, asked another opportunity to hunt for it. Such a fishing for evidence the law had always condemned. The motion must be denied, with costs.

THE GREAT RAILROAD LEASE.

Election of Officers of the N. J. Railroad—The Prospects.

The directors of the New Jersey Railroad Company met yesterday and elected the following board of officers:—President, A. L. Dennis; Treasurer, H. J. Southmayd; Superintendent (and Vice-President), F. W. Jackson; Secretary and General Passenger Agent, F. W. Rankin. The subject of the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad was discussed, and from the statements made by the committee having charge of the lease, it appears that of the 70,000 shares, owners of over 50,000 have approved of the agreement. Since it is claimed that only a two-thirds vote is necessary under the law, the friends of the lease have thus secured 3000 shares more than are needed. Of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, holders of 34,000 shares have approved out of the whole number of shares, 58,500. In the Raritan and Delaware Canal Company, the committee have procured signatures representing 36,000 out of 58,500 shares. There are now needed 8000 shares from both companies to make up the required two-thirds vote. The assent of this amount of stock the committee are confident of obtaining, and it is probable that it will be obtained—by purchase of the stock, if in no other way.

On the other hand, the opponents of the lease are making up their delay by attacking the lease in the courts. The injunction which has been prepared to prevent the officers of a mutual board from executing the lease will probably be served early in the present week, and both parties will prepare for a hard struggle in the Court of Chancery. In the Philadelphia Common Council, on Thursday evening, a resolution was introduced instructing the city directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad to use every practicable effort to prevent the proposed lease, and the City Solicitor to adopt legal measures by injunction in equity to arrest and prevent the measure. The resolution was prefaced by a long preamble, averring that the consummation of the lease would necessarily shift the seaboard point, thereby occasioning vast injury to the commercial interests of Philadelphia. The resolution was received with favor and was debated at length, the speakers favoring the defeat of the lease. It was finally referred to the appropriate committee. It is hoped by the friends of the lease—who express the greatest contempt for those legal proceedings—that the proper number of signatures may be obtained before July 1, so that the Pennsylvania Company may take possession and pay the July end.—*N. Y. Tribune to-day.*

—The expenses of Barnum's combination exhibition are $2500 a day.

—"How does your horse answer?" "I really don't know—never question him."

—The way to command respect and plenty of room in a crowd—Carry a pot of paint in each hand.

—Some Southern turnouts will be seen at Saratoga this year for the first time since the commencement of the Rebellion.

—Hard times in Persia induce the gipsies to sell their lovely daughters at the ridiculously insufficient price of five dollars.

—The enterprising thieves of Council Bluffs steal all the bedclothes off married people by putting hooked sticks in at the windows.

—A Michigander has trained his hens to eat potato bugs and to follow each her own row, picking them clean, with no desultory skirmishing on either side.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Startling Intelligence.

Prospects of a War Between England and Germany.

Franco-German Imbroglio.

War Indemnity Troubles.

Prussia Makes a Peremptory Demand for the Payment of the First Instalment.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Orleans Princes.

PARIS, June 24.—The Orleans princes will not return to their estate at Chantilly until the Prussians have evacuated the Department of the Oise.

It is reported that the

Trials of Assi, Rossel, and Rochefort

have been again postponed in consequence of the discovery of papers containing additional evidence.

Gambetta

declines to run for the Assembly because, he says, the present chamber is an illegal body.

A letter has been published from

Baron Haussmann,

in which he promises to accept the decision of the country as to the form of the future government.

The *Echo of Commerce* to-day announces its adherence to republican union.

The present effective

Artillery Force

of France consists of four hundred batteries and 4043 guns.

General Bourbaki

has completely recovered from his wounds, and is appointed to the command at Lyons.

Resignation of the Spanish Ministry.

MADRID, June 23.—The Cortes this evening adopted an address to the Crown by a vote of 164 to 98. The resignation of the whole Ministry was then announced. Marshal Serrano will, it is believed, be President of the new Ministry.

The Algeria Blockade.

VERSAILLES, June 24.—The *Official Journal* of to-day says General Taltemand has raised the blockade of Fort National, in Algeria, after a spirited fight, with a loss of only eight killed and thirty wounded.

LONDON, June 24.—The American Consul and suite have arrived at Tangier from Fese.

Troubles About the War Indemnity.

BERLIN, June 23.—Prince Bismarck has addressed an imperative demand to the French Government for the immediate payment of the first instalment of the war indemnity, which, according to the terms of the treaty of peace, is to be paid thirty days after the re-establishment of the authority of the French Government in Paris.

The Precise Date on which the First Instalment is Due.

Prince Bismarck in his note to M. Jules Favre holds that the forces of the French Government entered Paris on May 21, that the city was reoccupied and the authority of the Government virtually re-established on May 25, when nearly all the insurgents had been killed, taken prisoners, or had surrendered to Marshal MacMahon, and that the first instalment of 500,000,000 francs is therefore strictly due on June 24.

Agreement between Prince Bismarck and M. Thiers.

By an arrangement between Prince Bismarck and M. Thiers it had been agreed that 125,000,000 francs out of the first instalment should be paid at an earlier period than that fixed by the treaty of peace, Prince Bismarck accepting this sum in French bank notes, on condition that the remainder of the first instalment and in addition to it 125,000,000, to be deducted from the second instalment, should be paid in gold or its equivalent thirty days after the reoccupation of Paris, as stipulated by the treaty of peace.

What France Has Already Paid.

In compliance with this agreement France paid 40,000,000 francs on May 25, another 40,000,000 on June 1, and 45,000,000 on June 15—125,000,000 in all—in French bank notes. Remaining due on May 24, 500,000,000 francs, payable in gold. The French Government has offered its own bank notes in payment of this sum also, which offer Prince Bismarck peremptorily refused.

Asking Another Delay.

M. Thiers then requested another delay, saying that the funds were needed for the relief of Paris and to carry on the Government, and that the sum for the payment of the first instalment could, just now, only be obtained on ruinous terms.

Prince Bismarck Unyielding.

In reply, Prince Bismarck says that the Imperial Government will grant no further delay, and hints that forced requisitions and dangerous consequences will ensue if the money does not come forward.

The Acquisition of Heligoland.

BERLIN, June 53.—A serious complication has arisen between Germany and England, and severe despatches are passing between Prince Bismarck and Earl Granville.

The Difficulty.

Prince Bismarck has addressed a note to Count Bernstorff, the German representative in London, informing him that the Imperial German Government desired to acquire Heligoland, and empowering him to make propositions to the British Government for the purchase of the island.

England will Hold on to Heligoland.

Earl Granville replied in the same manner, saying that England will not part with Heligoland, and that the British Government could entertain no proposition looking to the cession of that island.

Bismarck Bellicose.

Upon which Prince Bismarck again addressed the British Government through Count Bernstorff, declaring that the acquisition of Heligoland was necessary for the protection of the German coast, reciting as an instance the facilities for coaling and immunity from attack which the French fleet enjoyed at Heligoland, by which it was enabled to blockade Hamburg and paralyze the commerce of the German coast. He looked upon Heligoland, on account of its close proximity, as German territory, and its possession by any foreign power as a standing menace to Germany.

Earl Granville Inflexible.

Earl Granville again replied that England was only bound to consider her own interests; that the wish of the German Government to acquire Heligoland did not constitute her right to it, as the island had never been under German rule. The controversy now rests at this stage.

The German Press on Heligoland.

All the unofficial papers in Berlin are discussing the chances for the acquisition of Heligoland, while the official press is either guarded or silent on the subject, a fact which is interpreted as one of great significance.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, June 24—10·30 A. M.—Cotton opened steady; uplands, 8⅜d.; Orleans, 8⅝d. The sales today are estimated at 12,000 bales.

FRANKFORT, June 23.—United States bonds closed at 96⅛@96⅜.

PARIS, June 23.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 52f. 25c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 24—1·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 91⅜ for both money and account. U. S. bonds of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 90; 10-40s, 88¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 24—1·30 P. M.—Cotton closed quiet and steady; uplands, 8⅛d.; Orleans, 8⅝@8¾d. The sales have made 12,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation. Cheese, 59s.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Mining Difficulties.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The troops detailed for duty in Amador county halted in Sacramento to-day, pending negotiations between the owners of the mine and the strikers for an amicable settlement of their difficulties.

Governor Haight will visit Amador to-morrow morning to consult with the strickers before ordering the troops to take possession and proclaiming martial law.

Revolting Cannibals.

Hostilities have broken out amongst the rival clans in the Fiji Islands, and cannibalism is being indulged in to an unlimited extent by the Leroni faction, who recently professed Christianity. King Thakombau is getting his forces ready to attack the revolting cannibals.

General Rosecrans, Chairman of the

General Thomas Monument

Association, appeals to the American people for contributions to the fund. Remittances to be made to Gen. J. S. Fullerton, Treasurer of the Society of the Potomac, at St. Louis, Mo. The monument is to be erected in Central Park, New York.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Heavy Sentences.

SPRINGFIELD, June 24.—In the Superior Court at Northampton yesterday, Judge Pitman sentenced E. H. Benjamin and C. M. Dunbar, on five indictments each, to six years in the State Prison.

Five Northampton liquor dealers were given from two to four months.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Foster Case.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Efforts are being made by ex-Judge Stuart to procure a stay of execution of the judgment in the case of William Foster, to be hanged for the murder of Mr. Putnam. Judge Cardozo is expected to render a decision on Monday morning.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 24—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The weather remains without material change at the Rocky Mountains and Pacific stations. The barometer has varied but little in the Southern and Gulf States. It has risen in the Eastern States, and is still rising in Maine. The area of low pressure, which was on Friday morning in Iowa, has moved eastward, and is now central east of Lake Huron. Its progress has been accompanied by a very narrow band of heavy rains, but no high winds have been reported. The area of rain now extends from Lake Ontario to Long Island and the middle of Lake Erie, and covers a small portion of Northern Illinois. Clear weather is reported from Northern Lake Michigan and Lake Superior; partially cloudy weather from the Ohio north to the Blue Ridge. Light southwest winds prevail on the Gulf and South Atlantic; northerly winds on the East Atlantic and the upper lakes. The temperature has fallen in the Northwest, and is now falling in the Middle and Eastern states.

Probabilities.—It is probable that cloudy weather will continue on the Gulf and South Atlantic. Threatening weather, with light rains, in the Middle States; heavier rains, with easterly winds, on the East Atlantic coast. The centre of the storm now on Lakes Erie and Ontario will probably move north and east. Clearing-up weather, with fresh winds from the northeast and north, are probable for this afternoon on Lake Huron and westward.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7·43 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Observation.	*Barometer.*	*Thermometer.*	*Direction of Wind.*	*Velocity.*	*Force of Wind.*	*State of Weather.*
Baltimore	29·91	77	S. E.	5	Gentle.	Cloud
Boston	30·02	63	N.	2	V. gent.	Cloud
Buffalo	29·71	57	N. E.	9	Gentle.	h.rain
Cape May	29·99	68	S.	4	Gentle.	Fair
Charleston, S. C.	30·05	90	S. W.	5	Gentle.	Fair
Chicago	29·83	59	N.	5	Brisk.	L. rain
Detroit	29·67	68	S. W.	13	Gentle.	Cloud
Key West, Fla.	30·10	82	E.	11	Brisk.	Fair
Memphis	29·96	86	S. W.	2	V. gent.	Fair
Mt. Washington	30·12	35	N. W.	2	V. gent.	Cloud
New Orleans	30·07	80	S. W.	1	.....	Cloud
New York	29·98	65	N.	14	Brisk.	L. rain
Norfolk	29·96	78	S.	7	Gentle.	Hazy
Omaha	29·80	66	S. E.	3	V. gent.	Cloud
Oswego	29·86	56	S. E.	11	Brisk.	h.rain
Philadelphia	29·91	76	S. E.	..	.....	Fair
St. Louis	29·83	81	.....	..	Calm.	Cloud
Washington	29·87	75	S.	2	V. gent.	Fair
Wilmington, N.C	30·02	85	S. W.	12	Brisk.	Fair

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, June 24—9·15 A. M.—Wheat market firm. No. 1, $1·21; No. 2, $1·29½. Receipts, 53,000 bushels; shipments, none. Freights, 5½c., sail; 9½c., steam.

FROM MEXICO.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Arbitrary Imprisonment by Military Officers.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 16, via Matamoras, June 17.—The United States Consul at the city of Mexico says military officers arbitrarily imprisoned the Governor and Prefect of Morelio, but the act was disapproved by the General Government, and both were released.

Death of Governor Bustamente.

Governor Bustamente, who gave the order suspending forcibly the Lerdist ayuntiamiento, died suddenly June 14, at Fredo. Chevis is the new Governor. Senor Pesquiera, a Juarezist, has been elected Governor of Sonora.

An Extra Session of Congress.

The permanent committee of Congress is making proposals for the calling of Congress in extra session.

General Cevallas

who was seriously wounded before Tampico, is still alive.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 3 per cent. Gold, 112½. 5-20s, 1862, coupons, 112¾; do. 1864, cp., 112¾; do. 1865, cp., 112¾; do. 1865, new, 114½; do. 1867, 114¾; 10-40s, 110½; Virginia 6s, new, 72; Missouri 6s, 95½; Canton Co. 60; Cumberland preferred, 43; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 96¾; Erie, 27¾; Reading 116¼; Adams Express, 80½; Michigan Central, 124¾; Michigan Southern, 111¾; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 116¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 110¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 100. Western Union Telegraph, 57¾.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, June 24—9·30 A. M.—Wheat market firm. Moderate demand. No. 2, $1·29¼@1·29½; seller June; $1·28½@1·28¾, seller July; $1·21½ bid, seller July and August; $1·17, seller the year. Corn quiet but firm; 54¾c., seller June; 54½@54¾c., seller July; 55½c., bid, seller August. Freights unchanged.

	Receipts.	*Ship'ts.*		*Receipts.*	*Ship'ts.*
Flour, bbls.	4,000	3,000	Oats, bus.	33,000	8,000
Wheat, bus.	54,000	8,000	Rye, bus.	none	2,000
Corn, bus.	246,000	177,000	Barley, bus.	2,000	none.

OLD HARVARD.

Class Day Observances.

CAMBRIDGE, June 23.—To-day is class day at Harvard, the brightest, the gayest day that this suburban city sees in all the season. The class, numbering 168 members, is the largest ever graduated from the venerable institution.

The class assembled this morning in front of Holworthy Hall, at 9·45 o'clock, and marched thence to the chapel, where a short and simple religious service was conducted by the class chaplain, Charles L. B. Whitney. Then came the breakfast, for which the class repaired to old Massachusetts Hall. The members of the faculty provide this very needful entertainment. The host this year was Professor Lowen. Across the street to the small Unitarian meeting-house, which is still the most capacious auditorium that Harvard has at her disposal, the class marching with a dignified slowness that amounted almost to solemnity, found it as ever crowded—nay, jammed full of faculty and femininity, with a few ushers present, who, having discharged their full duty by stuffing every pew, rested on their laurels and became listeners.

The order of exercises in the church was as follows:—

Music.
Prayer by Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D.
Music.
Oration by Horace Edw'd Deming, of Shortsville, N.Y.
Music.
Poem, Henry Walton Swift, of New Bedford, Mass.
Music.
Ode by William Tudor, of Boston.

The planting of the ivy, the exercises at the tree, and the singing of the class song, came later yet—at 5·30. Then in the evening a portion of the yard was swept off, and tickets were required of all entering the enclosure, which of course became a pretty little preserve for flirtation. The grounds were illuminated with Chinese lanterns. The President held his customary reception during the evening, and there were few who neglected to call and pay their respects to the first college president who ever made himself thoroughly liked by his students.

But the scene was not less brilliant than on former years, and if a little quieter than it used to be, it may have been because there were many more spreads at the rooms of the students than ever before. This luxury, which used to be indulged in only by the more opulent seniors, has come to be very general, and there were few graduates to-day who did not entertain their friends. One caterer supplied no less than 2500 plates, which shows that the class of '71 is unexampled for feasting as well as numbers. The exercises around the tree were somewhat less boisterous than usual, and the seniors did not indulge in such extraordinary and grotesque raiment as has been habitual on former occasions, but everything was spiritedly done, and after the wreath had been scrambled for the class ivy was planted, and the juniors embraced each other and abandoned themselves to the flirtation and conviviality of the late hours of the day. There were few visitors present of much prestige or consequence, General Burnside being the only notable stranger who witnessed the exercises. On the whole, it has been the most notable class-day the college ever knew.—*N. Y. World correspondence.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Collision of Trains on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

Intelligence reached the city last evening of an accident on the Northwestern Railroad, resulting in the death of one person and the wounding of two others. The accident occurred at McEwin's Station, fifty-seven miles from this place, at half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning. At this point a passenger and freight train collided on account of the conductor on the passenger train mistaking his orders. The most unfortunate and heart-rending thing connected with the accident was the killing of Mr. Post, a brakeman on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, who was on his way to his home in Woodville, Alabama. He was standing on the platform at the time of the accident. A brakeman on the train, named Condon, had his foot bruised, and another brakeman named Bonner had his hand considerably injured, but fortunately no bones were broken in either case. The pilots, or cow-catchers, were very much damaged, but the engines were not disabled.—*Nashville Union. June 22.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Anti-Penn Squarcites Again Defeated—Their Application for an Injunction Refused by the Courts—Their Latest and Weakest Dodge Played Out.

Nisi Prius—Chief Justice Thompson.

The Chief Justice this morning delivered the following opinion, refusing to the Washington Square clique an injunction to restrain the erection of the public buildings at Penn Square, and thereby destroying their last hope:—

The bill in this case prays an injunction to restrain the defendants, commissioners, from proceeding under the act appointing them to erect the public buildings mentioned in the act, as it is alleged in the 12th section of the bill, "they have begun to do." The complainants are tax-payers and citizens of Philadelphia, and interfere because of the increased taxes they will, as they allege, be obliged to pay, if the buildings are erected. The ground of their application is that the act of Assembly of August 5th, 1870, under which public buildings are authorized to be erected by the commissioners, is unconstitutional and void. Several reasons for this are set forth in the bill.

The point of unconstitutionality of the act was made by a bill filed by tax-payers and citizens of the city against the commissioners on the 3d December, 1870, and was heard before all the judges at Nisi Prius, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th January, 1871. The unanimous opinion of the Court was delivered by Read, J., on the 18th of the same month, 19th P. F. Smith, 489, pronouncing the act constitutional, and overruling that and other causes insisted on as grounds for injunction. That judgment so far, I learn, has been acquiesced in; I regard the question of constitutionality of the act, therefore, as *res adjudicata*. Until that decision is changed by the authority which made it, and it was virtually the decision of the court in banc, although technically at Nisi Prius, I must treat as a decision pronounced upon a consideration of every argument and reason which existed and could then have been advanced against the act. The reasons given now against its constitutionality existed then, and, in presumption of law, were then considered and held insufficient. A different rule would lead to anomalous results not to be allowed for a moment. An act would be constitutional, dependent on whether all the grounds or reasons were or were not given, which might have been given on the argument on which the decision should be made. That would not do as a reason for disregarding the action of the court in the last resort by an inferior tribunal. It is bound by the judgment of constitutionality pronounced by the highest authority until that authority corrects its own error, if any, or changes its decision. That is the situation of this court in this case. *All* the judges declared the act in question constitutional in the decision referred to; that decision binds me in this case as effectually as if technically in the Supreme Court, as it virtually was.

But even if this were entirely out of the way, and there were reasons sufficient to authorize an injunction to issue in ordinary cases, which I do not say is the case, the first and only section of the act of 8th April, 1846, deprives me, I think, of jurisdiction to grant an injunction in this case. It provides "that no courts within the city and county of Philadelphia *shall exercise the power of a Court of Chancery* in granting or continuing injunctions against the erection or use of any public works of any kind, erected or in progress of erection, under the authority of an act of the Legislature, until the questions of *title and damages shall be submitted and finally decided by a common law court;* and in such cases the court shall have authority to issue a *venire* for the summoning of a jury to the sheriff of an adjoining county." P. L., 1846, p. 272.

It is admitted, as already remarked that, in the plaintiff's bill, the work towards the erection of these buildings had been begun before filing the bill, and that fully accords with the affidavits of the defendants. It matters not that comparatively little had been done. The first stroke of the axe or the pick, with a view to the erection of the buildings brings their case within the provisions of the act, which forbids an injunction, in the first instance. It is obviously not the amount of the work done or progress made in the erection of buildings which ousts the jurisdiction in chancery. It is, as the act plainly shows, the fact of being in progress of erection which is to have that effect. Woelbert vs. The City, 12 Wr., 439; Flanagan vs. The City, a recent case before Sharswood, J., at Nisi Prius, arising out of the Penrose Ferry Bridge over the Schuylkill.

The fact being found that work had been commenced towards the erection of the buildings authorized by the act of 1870, before this bill was filed, it follows that no injunction can be granted to stop its progress until a resort has been had to a common law court, as provided by the act of 1846. Till then jurisdiction in chancery is suspended, at least. What may be done after that resort I am not prepared to say. For the wisdom of the legislation the courts are not responsible. *Ita lex scripta est* is a controlling maxim, and it must be obeyed. I confess myself at a loss to understand the purpose for which the act of 1846 was passed, unless to prevent injunctions in every case of public buildings. If it should turn out in any case, as it probably would in this, that no dispute about title or damages to be assessed would arise, would the proceedings fall or revert to equity jurisdiction? This is one of the problems connected with the act which I am not able to solve, but which will not for that reason allow me to disregard the positive prohibition "that no court in the city and county of Philadelphia shall exercise the power of a court of chancery in granting injunctions against the erection or use of any public works of any kind, * * * until the questions of title and damages shall be submitted and finally decided by a common law court." This strikes down the power in chancery in this case. I can make nothing else of it. But I need not enlarge. I regard either of the foregoing reasons sufficient to prevent me from granting the preliminary injunction aked for in this case.

Preliminary injunction refused.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, June 24, 1871.

There is a lively demand for loans to-day, and rates are gradually hardening, especially on call loans, which are quite active. The banks are gradually drawing in their lines, but this fact is no indication of failing funds, under the present circumstances, as currency is accumulating in the hands of stock companies preparatory to the July dividends and interests, which are invariably large, and make the market look stringent in the interim. The rates to-day may be fairly quoted at 5@6 per cent. on call, the latter an exceptional figure; and at 6@6½ per cent. on good paper, which is in only limited supply.

Gold is quiet and firm, without a single fluctuation. All the New York sales are reported at 112⅝.

In Government bonds there is not much activity, but prices are invariably strong.

Stocks were dull and prices rather weak. Sales of State 6s at 107 for the second series; City 6s changed hands at 99¾ for the new bonds, and Lehigh gold loan at 90.

Reading Railroad sold in a small way at 56⅛@58¾, the latter b. o.; Pennsylvania at 61@61⅛; Lehigh Valley at 61⅝, and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 51⅜, b. o.

The balance of the list was neglected. Sales of New Creek Coal at ¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$9700 City 6s, N. Is. c&p.	99¾	20 sh	Leh Val R.		61⅝
$5000 do.	100	200 sh	Read R.	1s.58	3-16
$3000 Pa R 2 m 6s.	99¾	300	do	1s.b10.58	3-16
$3000 Phila & E 7s.	92¾	200	do	1s.	58⅛
$4000 N Pa 10s.	1s.112	100	do	b10.	58⅛
$2000 Pa 6s 2 se.	107	100	do		58⅛
$2000 O C & A R 7s.	85½	10	do		58¼
$2000 do.	85¾	100	do	b30.	58⅛
$1000 do.	85¾	100	do	1.58	3-16
$1000 do.	b5. 85½	500	do'	1s.b30.	58¾
$2000 Leh gold	L. b3. 90	300 sh	O C & A R.	b60 lots.	51½
48 sh Penna R.	1s. 61	4	do		51½
250 do.	1s. 61½	5 sh	Mech Bk.		39¾
2 do. receipts	60¾	400 sh	New Crk Cl.		¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 South Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—New U. S. 5s of 1881, 112½@112¾; U. S. 6s of 1881, 117½@117¾; do. 1862, 112¾@112¾; do. 1864, 112¾@112¾; do. 1865, 112¾@112¾; do. 1865, new, 114¼@114¾; do. 1867, do. 114¾@115; do. 1868, do. 114¾@115¼; 10-40s, 110½@110¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115¾@115¾; Gold, 112½@112¾; Silver, 107¼@109; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 91¾@91¾; Central Pacific Railroad, 101¾@102¾; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 84½@85.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE OHIO PLATFORM.

From the N. Y. Times.

The action of the Ohio Republicans was looked forward to with interest, not unmingled with anxiety, by the best of the party throughout the country. It was felt that the present occasion was a preliminary test of the capacity of the party to move steadily forward without breaking line, keeping in its ranks both the deliberate and the impetuous. Judging by the synopsis of the resolutions which has reached us, and by the light thrown on the action of the convention by the antecedents and associations of General Noyes, and by the speech of Senator Sherman, the country will be justified in believing that the Republicans of Ohio fairly represent the Republicans of the nation, and that no real need, no live issue has been treated by them with neglect or evasion.

In speaking with pride of the past of the party, identified with the highest triumphs and severest trials of our country, the Ohio platform but expresses the just and solid confidence for which the past affords ample warrant. It is true that mere gratitude is not sufficient capital for a party to make new ventures with. But it is equally true that promises for the future are judged by performances in the past, and that as long as a party maintains a substantial unity it is inevitably and rightly judged by the nature and extent of its actual achievements. Laurels win no new victories, but the army that has its banners wreathed with them has fewer desertions and more recruits than one whose record is, like that of the Democracy, stained with cowardice and treason. In turning its attention to the present and future, the Republican party has a right to challenge the closest scrutiny of its previous career.

But the Republicans of Ohio do not content themselves with retrospect. They undertake conscientiously and clearly to meet the demands which steadily-developing public opinion makes upon them. They emphatically dissent from that view which would make the party the instrument of extreme protection to special industries and limited sections of the country. They yield gracefully but decidedly to the conviction which has been gaining ground for these past four or five years, that the duties on imports have been, and, even after considerable modifications, still are unequal in their operation. They pledge the party to the service of making them bear evenly upon all industries, and upon every section of the Commonwealth.

The Ohio platform also meets the other pressing requisition of enlightened public opinion, that the civil service shall be reformed, and, in approving heartily the practical measures adopted by the President, shows the sense of the party in the West that the work shall be done with all possible thoroughness and dispatch. It is well to remember that the purification and reorganization of the civil service is a comparatively recent demand. It has grown up wholly since the war, and in a time when the most engrossing questions resulting from the war, and involving the peace, order, and prosperity of the country, were pressing upon the public mind with overwhelming urgency. It belongs, moreover to a class of questions with which the American people are somewhat unfamiliar, and to which they have given but little study and enjoyed practically very little experience. Bearing these things in mind, the temper of the Republican party towards the reform must be accepted as highly salutary and promising. If it is not all that the most ardent and best informed students of this question would desire, it is quite as assuring as, all things considered, could have been expected. We need not say that a deliberate expression from a Republican convention, in connection with the practical step taken by a Republican Congress and President, is worth a thousand of the most explicit vows of the Democracy. Civil service reform in the mouths of the party that includes Tammany and which Tammany controls, is a bitter jest.

If the platform of the Ohio Republicans is less advanced than the opinion of some portions of the East on the question of amnesty in the South, the Southern leaders have themselves to thank for it. It is Jefferson Davis and Toombs and Stephens that have checked the growth of popular sentiment in favor of amnesty, and it is not to be denied that since the incontinent display of rebellious feeling on the part of these men, and the reception it has met at the South, the Ohio Convention would have ceased to be representative had it made any unqualified demand for such a measure.

These points, and many others, were ably treated by Senator Sherman in his speech on the evening of the convention. With admirable clearness and energy he exposed the flimsy pretensions of the Democracy, and pointed out the specific claims of the Republican party to be trusted with the execution of any reforms desired by the people. He showed that long service had not made him dull to the changes of public sentiment, and that he, and the body of which he is one of the veteran members, are prepared to advance steadily and practically to the realization of any well-defined popular purposes. His frank though moderate adhesion to the advanced positions of the convention is one more of the many signs that the Republican party is to continue to be, as it has long been, the representative and therefore the governing party of the nation. It is only necessary to add that in most essential respects the position of the Iowa Republicans, whose victory is certain, is the same as that of the Ohio Republicans taken in the face of a determined foe—a fact which adds to the significance of both.

THE PARTY OF FOGIES.

From the N. Y. World.

Politics in every free country, politics most of all in such a country as the United States, is a business for planters, not for grave-diggers. It concerns itself not with raising monuments to the dead, but with providing homes and a career for the living. The Republicans make a great outcry at Jefferson [illegible] for stirring up the dry bones of the [illegible] war at the South; but Jefferson [illegible] doing there what they themselves are. He is an anachronism, [illegible]. If you should take [illegible] ear and bid him [illegible] needful for [illegible] you would [illegible] it the [illegible] of the [illegible] party [illegible] ain (with [illegible] ead-heads" [illegible] along over [illegible] long after [illegible] ed off. It is [illegible] self and with-

Nor need this surprise us when we consider how completely this Republican party is domineered over by veterans lagging superfluous on the political stage. Its leaders are men who have grown gouty and rheumatic in the clover of place and power. The majority of its Senators and Representatives have haunted Congress for years. Sumner and Wilson, for exampte, go back in Federal notoriety more than two-thirds of a generation. Banks has been a Massachusetts idol for a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. Whether Horace Greeley really ate the first pie which ever sate on the Stuyvesant pear tree in the time of "Hardkoppig Pete" may perchance be matter of doubt. It is not matter of doubt that he fought a good fight for Harry Clay at a time when the grown men of to-day were behaving as improperly in their nurses' arms as Shakespeare says babes so placed always do.

So is it with the whole calendar of the Republican saints. Their journalists, like the great agriculturist we have just mentioned, and his friend the trusted Forney, have come down to us with the brave of Bunker Hill from "a past generation." Who remembers a time when the voice of Chandler was not heard in the Senate? Who can recoil by an effort of the will from the present hour into a season of the House of Representatives innocent of Bingham or of Kelley? Were these venerable men able to agree upon any set of political maxims, their individual imbecility might be overbalanced by their collective force. This, however, they are unable to do, and the world is consequently afflicted with the spectacle of a long hucksters' wrangle between the old women of a political market which already threatens to tumble to the earth. New men of mark and force coming forward they have none. Friends and foes alike recognize the accessions of capacity and character which the Senate has made from the Democratic party in the persons of Mr. Bayard, Mr. Casserly, and Mr. Thurman. The only latter-day Republicans who have appeared in that body whose names are ever mentioned in its debates are Mr. Conkling, of New York, and Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin. And of these the *Tribune* itself contemptuously tells us that the one is an inflated turkey-gobbler and the other a pinfeather popinjay. The youth and promise and energy of the country belong by the irreversible order of nature to the progressive Democracy. The fogies and the fatuity of the land are barnacled about the place-holding veterans of radicalism. It were reason enough, were all other reasons wanting, to hope for the approaching overthrow of the Republican party, that all its great columns are visibly cracked, calcined, or toppled over with old age.

THE LESSON OF PANICS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The periodical braying in the mortar of that class of beings upon whom the operation has been called ineffectual by high authority, took place in Wall street on Wednesday. A knot of cool and determined gamblers conspired to spoil a number of their confreres by buying in open market a greater amount of a certain stock than existed. The preliminary measures of this plot were taken with such skill and good fortune that upon the morning of Wednesday this combination had bought of the securities of a corporation whose capital stock amounted to 170,000 shares the enormous quantity of 273,000. If the conspiracy had been carried squarely through the day the sellers would have been at the mercy of the buyers, and the latter might have exacted any price they saw fit for the stocks in their possession, and those which they had contracted for. But at this very point the organization showed its element of weakness. The old maxim of "honor among thieves" is a very silly one, and is only used by those who know nothing of rogues or too much of them. In a transaction which is in its nature dishonest and illegal, there is no guarantee against treason among those who are engaged in it. The maxim of all despotisms, that where there are three rebels there is one informer, is a true one; and the same tendency of human nature provides in Wall street that where there is a pool there are "double-bankers." In this case, the one portion of the combination found to their horror, on the morning of decision, that their associates declined to keep engagements, and it is currently reported and believed that many of them were busily engaged on Tuesday in unloading the securities which the rest were energetically buying according to agreement. The edifice of plunder reared with such infinite care and pain was found to be undermined before it was completed, and it came down with a crash and a fracas that ruined some of the builders and spread confusion and dismay among hundreds of disinterested bystanders.

On Thursday the lesson was so fresh and so impressive that it was heeded. Buyers for investment were timid and sensitive. Amid the wreck and debris with which the street was littered, it did not seem safe for any one to engage in the pastime which had been shown to be so disastrous the day before. In the abandonment of the hour, the implements of the gamblers were exposed for the time to inspection; and the public, after handling the loaded dice and the marked cards, was naturally somewhat slow to lay down its money in a game which had betrayed all its reckless rascality. But this caution will not last more than a day or two. The disorder of the excited gamesters will disappear. The marked cards will be shuffled so deftly the gudgeons will not see their differential backs. The loaded dice will be shaken so gayly that their rattle will seem like the soul of fair play, and the fever of gambling, checked for an instant by this quick shower-bath of panic, will go on as before, burning out the nervous systems and the moral nature of all engaged in it.

Occurrences like those we have just witnessed are not in any sense to be deplored. It would be well for the community at large if they could become so frequent and so flagrant as to convince the dullest of the inherent unwholesome and dishonest character of the whole scheme of stock gambling, of which they are the fullest illustration. If the timid and nervous speculators, who form the large majority of the material upon which these predatory operators base their grand combinations, could be only convinced that when they enter into a conspiracy to rob others, their accomplices are bent on plundering them also with strict impartiality, it would cease to be so easy to organize these brigand gangs. Until the business circles generally are filled with this conviction there is little hope for a reform in the street. There is, unfortunately, a great deal of human nature left in the commercial world, and as long as it seems probable that A. and B. can lie in wait for C. and spoil him of his shekels, there will be made these unholy alliances. But from the hour when it becomes impossible for these two rogues to trust each other in their robberies, the road will be safer to the innocent wayfarer.

London Clubs.

Clubs are essentially English. Though every continental city in Europe has imitated their institution, yet the English club still remains *sui generis*. The clubs and circles in Paris, in Vienna, in St. Petersburg, and, above all, those wretched transplantations called English and American clubs which flourish in every city in Europe, are as different from their Pall-Mall namesakes as the worship of Bacchus is from total abstinence. On the continent the cafe takes the real place of the club; it is there that men eat, drink, smoke, and read the papers; while those who belong to clubs have generally some claim to wealth or distinction, and use them as a fashionable lounge where bets are made in the day time, and high play is the amusement of the evening. The last light in which a Frenchman, Austrian, or Russian views his club is that of a home. And here lies the great difference between club life abroad and club life in England. To an Englishmen, if he is a bachelor, his club is his home. It is there that he sees his friends, writes his letters, dines, and spends the greater part of the day. British respectability, in its most severe moments, can wish for no more decorous haunt for husbands and sons to enter and take up their abode. As long as men are within the walls of their club they have to conduct themselves as gentlemen. Should a member behave himself in an objectionable manner, and to the annoyance of his fellows, most assuredly he will be reprimanded by the secretary, or if his offense be very reprehensible, be requested by the committee to take his name off the books.

Since Thackeray in his *Miscellanies* took young Brown by the hand and showed him over his splendid club, the new clubs that have been started are legion. The host of names down on the books of the Carlton, the Travellers', the Athenæum, the Oxford and Cambridge, the University, the "Rag," the social exclusiveness of Boodle's, Brooks', Arthur's, White's, etc., and the long time that men had to wait before they could enter any of the old London clubs, caused it to be a matter of absolute necessity that new clubs should come into existence, unless Young England was to be for the best part of his life absolutely clubless. Men were tired of hearing that the Athenæum or the Travellers', in say 1860, were electing the candidates put down in their books in 1845; hence committees of influential men were formed, and, in addition to the older clubs, we have now the Junior Carlton (the most successful of all the new clubs), the Naval and Military, the New University, the Thatched House, the Marlborough (for a very exclusive coterie), the Gridiron, the Junior Athenæum, the Albemarle, the Whitehall, and various small military clubs.

London clubs may be divided into four great classes—the social clubs, the political clubs, clubs requiring special qualifications, and the professional clubs. The social clubs are the Travellers', Boodle's, Arthur's, the Marlborough, the Windham, the Union, the Raleigh, Junior Athenæum, Gridiron, Thatched House, etc. The first four are among the most exclusive in town. The political clubs for Tories and Conservatives are White's, the Carlton, Junior Carlton, and the Conservative; for Whigs and Radicals, Brooks' and the Reform. The professional clubs are the United Service, Junior United Service, Army and Navy, and Naval and Military for officers in the army and navy and militia; the St. James' for diplomatists and civil servants; the Athenæum for bishops, judges, and distinguished artists and men of letters; the Garrick for actors, journalists, artists, and men of letters (in these two last there is a good sprinkling of men-about-town); and the Whitehall for engineers. The clubs requiring specific qualifications are the Guards', for officers in the Household Brigade only; the Oxford and Cambridge, the University and the New University, as their names imply, for 'Varsity men; and the East India and Oriental Clubs for Indian officers, civil servants, and merchants. For card playing, the Portland and the Arlington. For billiards and the best night club in London, Pratt's.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

Modern Politeness.

When our friend Brown, a courteous old beau, dines out, *he* considers it one of the first rules of good breeding to appear pleased with whatever is set before him, and to avoid disturbing the toupee of the host, or causing the fall of the smallest flake of enamel from the cheek of the hostess, by any audible criticism upon their *menu* or their company. But then he is pronounced by the superior judgment of the fast circles to be an awful snob. He is far too "slow" to understand the comfort of abusing the ortolans as they disappear into his mouth, and the Lafitte as it runs down his throat. This antiquated creature cannot enjoy the delight of exhibiting a cool contempt for his entertainer and all his concerns, nor appreciate the luxury, on quitting a house after dinner, of carrying with him a comfortable feeling of repletion, and the stimulating consciousness of having shown the inmates than they are rather a nuisance than otherwise.

What a privation it must have been to our benighted forefathers to be compelled, by the usages of their time, to restrain these generous impulses—these natural thanks for hospitality! In our enlightened days whoever is admitted into what a few people look upon as the *fine fleur* of society is free from any such restrictions. In those happy hunting-grounds he may give free expression to his sentiments; but he must be careful that not the slightest polish conceals the roughness and crudity of his proceedings, for even here there are laws, and they are enforced by heavy penalties. He must not make the fatal mistake of bringing with him any courtesy or respect for the feelings of others, or, above all, any sense, if he should have such things about him. He might as well bring the cattle-plague or the small-pox. His civility will be interpreted as humbug; his feelings will create suspicion; and his conversation, if even moderately rational, and not carried on in the slang of the set, will be thought such a bore that he will be cut the next day, or declared to be as great a snob as old Brown.

When we lament over the gradual spread of these habits, it is a comfort to hear from some people that the qualities of the heart are as flourishing as ever. It may be so, but it is not impossible that they may be endangered by the total abolition of politeness, which is an outwork of kindness and friendship, and which, when it shows itself in a "desire to make oneself less," we have the highest authority for preferring to the opposite sentiment, which takes its rise in self-exaltation. It is also admitted that habits affect the character. A long course of incivility and disregard of others will go far to produce the qualities of which they are the outward sign, and we may find that in repudiating politeness we have parted with many Christian virtues to which it is nearly allied. —*Tinsley's Magazine.*

Reminiscence of Coleridge and Wordsworth.

Our meal concluded, I once more tried to ascertain the names of the new comers. But my hostess evaded the question and withdrew to her boudoir, and I was compelled to adjourn to the saloon, that I might despatch my letters before I was interrupted. I had scarcely entered the room, and was trying to improve a bad sketch I had made the day before, when an old gentleman entered, with a large quarto volume beneath his arm, whom I at once concluded to be one of the anonymous gentry about whose personality there had been so much mystery. As he entered I rose and bowed. Whether he was conscious of my well-intentioned civility I cannot say, but at all events he did not return my salutation. He appeared preoccupied with his own cogitations. I began to conjecture what manner of man he was. His general appearance would have led me to suppose him a dissenting minister. His hair was long, white, and neglected; his complexion was florid, his features were square, his eyes watery and hazy, his brow broad and massive, his build uncouth, his deportment grave and abstracted. He wore a white starchless neckcloth tied in a limp bow, and was dressed in a shabby suit of dusky black. His breeches were unbuttoned at the knee, his sturdy limbs were encased in stockings of lavender-colored worsted, his feet were thrust into well-worn slippers, much trodden down at heel. In this ungainly attire he paced up and down, and down and up, and round and round a saloon sixty feet square, with head bent forward and shoulders stooping, absently musing, and muttering to himself, and occasionally clutching to his side his ponderous tome, as if he feared it might be taken from him. I confess my young spirit chafed under the wearing quarter-deck monotony of his promenade, and, stung by the cool manner in which he ignored my presence, I was about to leave him in undisputed possession of the field, when I was diverted from my purpose by the entrance of another gentleman, whose kindly smile, and courteous recognition of my bow, encouraged me to keep my ground, and promised me some compensation for the slight put upon me by his precursor. He was dressed in a brown holland blouse; he held in his left hand an alpenstock (on the top of which he had placed the broad-brimmed "wide-awake" he had just taken off), and in his right a sprig of apple blossom overgrown with lichen. His cheeks were glowing with the effects of recent exercise. So noiseless had been his entry, that the peripatetic philosopher, whose back was turned to him at first, was unaware of his presence. But no sooner did he discover it than he shuffled up to him, grasped him by both hands, and backed him bodily into a neighboring arm-chair. Having secured him safely there, he "made assurance doubly sure," by hanging over him, so as to bar his escape, while he delivered his testimony on the fallacy of certain of Bishop Berkeley's propositions, in detecting which, he said, he had opened up a rich vein of original reflection. Not content with cursory criticism, he plunged profoundly into a metaphysical lecture, which, but for the opportune intrusion of our fair hostess and her young lady friend, might have lasted until dinner time. It was then, for the first time, I learned who the party consisted of; and I was introduced to Samuel Taylor Coleridge, William Wordsworth, and his daughter Dora. * * * * I must say I never saw any manifestation of small jealousy between Coleridge and Wordsworth, which, considering the vanity possessed by each, I thought uncommonly to the credit of both. I am sure they entertained a thorough respect for each other's intellectual endowments. Coleridge appeared to me a living refutation of Bacon's axiom, "that a full man is never a ready man, nor the ready man the full one," for he was both a full man and a ready man. Wordsworth was a single-minded man, with less imagination than Coleridge, but with a more harmonious judgment and better balanced principles. Coleridge, conscious of his transcendent powers, rioted in a license of tongue which no man could tame. Wordsworth, though he could discourse most eloquent music, was never unwilling to sit still in Coleridge's presence, yet could be as happy in prattling with a child as in communing with a sage. If Wordsworth condescended to converse with me, he spoke to me as if I were his equal in mind, and made me proud and pleased in consequence. If Coleridge held me by the button for lack of fitter audience, he had a talent for making me feel his wisdom and my own stupidity, so that I was miserable and humiliated by the sense of it.—*Memoir of C. M. Young, Tragedian, by his Son.*

Earthquakes in Great Britain.

Twice a year, upon an average, has Britannia experienced a twitching somewhere. The great majority of these shocks were, however, confined to Scotland, and of this majority the largest proportion was felt only about Comrie, in Perthshire, which is so quaky a spot that it was deemed advisable, many years ago, to erect instruments for registering the frequent dislocations to which the soil thereabouts is subject. South of the Tweed the earth's crust is in great repose; in England proper earthquakes are few and far between. The last one extensively felt was that of October 6, 1863, which occasioned great commotion in men's minds, but did little hurt otherwise. There was one later, on the morning of August 21, 1864, felt at Lewes, in Sussex; it coincided in point of time with high tide on the Sussex coast, and it was smart enough to crack a few walls; but its area of damaging power was very limited. On the 9th of November, 1852, the greater part of the mountainous district of North Wales was shaken to an extent that considerably alarmed the people thereabouts, though no serious injury to property resulted.

The disturbances of the 17th of March last were of somewhat extensive character. It would appear from the reports numerously communicated to the newspapers that the area of commotion must have embraced all that part of England between the Cheviot Hills and the line joining the mouths of the Mersey and Humber. And the shocks were somewhat more severe than those occurring within recent times, of which we have given the dates, for we had reports of considerable damage having been done to substantial buildings. The actual displacement of any particular object, or of the earth at any particular place, we may never know, for we believe that there is nowhere in England an apparatus for registering this datum.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

—A *Journal for Head Ornamentation* has been started in Berlin.

—A Woman's Suffrage Convention will be held at Long Branch in August.

—An Illinois gentleman has taken a gold medal for raising 1000 varieties of apples.

—What word may be pronounced quicker by adding two more letters to it. Quick.

—Pickerel fishing in the Thousand Islands is excellent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE ISLAND HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

THIS LARGE, NEW, AND ELEGANT HOTEL

Is now open for the reception of guests.

Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of every train to convey persons to the house, free of charge. Address

EVAN ROBERTS,
SUPERINTENDENT,
6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY, June 24. Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
SELFRIDGE & DAVIS,
6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

Will open June 24. Parties wishing to engag Rooms will apply at the office of the Surf House Co., No. 402 LOCUST Street, Philadelphia, or to
M. BEIDLER,
6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

STOCKTON HOTEL,

CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.

Capacity, 1200.
OPENS JUNE 24, 1871.
Terms:—$4 50 per day. $28 00 per week.
CHARLES DUFFY,
6 20 1m Of Continental Hotel, Proprietor.

ASHLAND HOUSE, CORNER OF PENNSYLVANIA and ATLANTIC Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.—This popular establishment, which has been greatly improved and doubled in size, is now open for the reception of guests; desirable communicating rooms for families; splendid croquet grounds adjoin the house; guests conveyed to and from the bathing grounds free of charge. Terms, $14 per week; $2 50 per day. House open the entire year. JOHN L. BRYANT,
6 16 eod1m Proprietor.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVENUE, between New York and Tennessee avenues, Atlantic City, N. J., one square from the depot, has been refitted and refurnished, and is NOW OPEN, and in the occupancy of the undersigned, its former Proprietor, who invites all his old friends and the public generally to call and see him.
6 16 2m J. L. HARDWICKE.

CONGRESS HALL
AND THE
OCEAN HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
will open JUNE 17, for the reception of guests.
GEORGE W. HINKLE,
6 16 eod2m Proprietor.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. ELIAS CLEAVER, the well-known caterer, has refitted his house, and is now ready for the reception of guests. The bar has been removed to the adjoining house, and a first-class barber shop added. Meals supplied at any hour, 6 16 eod1m

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 16 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE COLONNADE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Beautifully situated between the Railroad Depot and the Beach, in full view of the Ocean.
6 16 1m J. HENRY HAYES, Proprietor.

THE CLUB HOUSE, CORNER OF ATLANTIC and NEW YORK Avenues, Atlantic City, will open Monday, June 19, with the bar well supplied with the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc. HARRY COWARD,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

PROSPECT HALL, CORNER OF PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. Delightfully located, enlarged, and refitted and refurnished throughout. DR. J. F. BELKNAP,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL, CORNER OF KENTUCKY and ATLANTIC Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. For terms, etc. address
ROBERTSHAW & PALMER,
6 16 1m Proprietors.

SOMERS COTTAGE, MICHIGAN, NEAR PACIFIC AVENUE.—This house has been thoroughly refurnished and improved, and is now open for the reception of guests.
6 16 1m C. THORNE.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.
Located between U. S. Hotel and the beach. The nearest house to the surf; is now open for the reception of guests. 6 16 2m

MEARS' HOUSE—ATLANTIC, ABOVE KENTUCKY Avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. Terms, $2 per day, or $12 per week. LEWIS T. MEARS, Proprietor. S. B. TAYLOR, Superintendent. 6 16 1m

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., WILL open for the reception of guests on SATURDAY, 24th inst., by
6 23 2t R. D. CUMMINGS, Proprietor,
Eagle Hotel, No. 227 N. THIRD St., Phila.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., open the year round.
J. KEIM,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., open all the year round.
LAWLER & TRILLY,
6 16 1m Proprietors.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 24 for the reception of visitors.
6 16 1m R. S. WATSON.

HADDON HOUSE, FOOT OF NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, facing the beach, Atlantic City N. J., is now open. Railroad to the beach.
6 16 1m Dr. J. J. COMFORT, Proprietor.

CONSTITUTION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
JACOB R. SACKETT,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

CONSTITUTION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
JACOB R. SACKETT,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE
ATLANTIC CITY,
Opened June 1 for the reception of guests.
6 16 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open for the reception of guests on SATURDAY, June 24. No bar. R. B. LEEDS,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

DENNIS' COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 16 2m JOSEPH H. BORTON.

PRIVATE BOARDING—ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., PENNSYLVANIA, near Atlantic avenue.—A few choice double and single rooms. Apply at No. 1314 ARCH Street. 6 16eod1m

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER PACIFIC AND VIRGINIA Avenues,
Atlantic City.
6 16 1m H. BLOOD, Proprietor.

PENN MANSION, NEAR CONGRESS HALL, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open for guests.
6 16 1m ELIZA CANBY, Proprietress.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, IS NOW open. Railroad to the beach.
6 16 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

BEACH COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS now open for the reception of guests. No bar.
6 16 eod 1m T. C. GARRETT.

THE CLARENDON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 16 1m M. C. BRODIE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES—JUNE 1, 1871:—
MANSION HOUSE—Mt. Carbon, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL—Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE—W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MT. CARMEL HOUSE—Nathan Herd, Mt. Carmel P. O., Northumberland county.
WHITE HOUSE—P. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HOUSE—G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
MT. PLEASANT SEMINARY—L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS—G. F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
HYGEIAN HOME—Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL (Lebanon county)—William Lerch, Sr., Box No. 170 Harrisburg P. O., Dauphin county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS—John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL—Davis Longacre, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE—Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS—Jacob H. Brcish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery county.
DOUTY HOUSE—H. Hafered, Shamokin P. O., Northumberland county. 6 9 2aw 2m

HERDIC HOUSE, MINNEQUA HOUSE
The subscribers, for the past seven years, connected with the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, desire to announce to their numerous friends and the travelling public generally, that they have leased the well-known HERDIC HOUSE, Williamsport, Pa., and MINNEQUA HOUSE, Minnequa Springs, Bradford county.
Parties leaving Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Central Railroad, at 9 40 A. M., 12 40 P. M. and 10 P. M., reach Williamsport in seven hours, Minnequa Springs in nine hours, without change of cars. Cars stop in front of the House.
Parties leaving New York via New Jersey Central Railroad, reach Williamsport in ten hours, without change of cars.
Terms—$3 per day.
SCOFIELD & BARRY,
PROPRIETORS.
C. N. SCOFIELD,
Late Cashier Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
N. B. BARRY,
Late Steward Continental Hotel,
6 9 2m Philadelphia.

SUMMER BOARDING.—The RENOVO HOTEL, a new and commodious building, newly furnished, situated on the bank of the Susquehanna river, at Renovo, Clinton county, Pa., on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, is open for Summer Boarders. Trains leave Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, at 12 40 and 7 20 P. M., reaching Renovo at 11 P. M., and 6 25 A. M. Business men wishing their families at a healthy and pleasant location, can leave Philadelphia Saturdays and return by Monday afternoon. Baggage checked through. Pullman sleepers on all night trains.
FARE.—Philadelphia to Renovo, $8 30. Excursion tickets, to be had at Nos. 833 and 901 Chesnut street; Merchants' Hotel; No. 116 Market street; No. 4900 Main street, Germantown; and at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Thirty-first and Market streets, at ($10) ten dollars and ($5c.) twenty-five cents per round trip.
Board, $12 to $14 a week for single boarders. Special terms made for families, for which, and to secure rooms, apply to proprietor,
WILLIAM H. MAY,
Renovo Hotel, Clinton county,
6 15 1m Pennsylvania.

BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS.—THIS POPULAR summer resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th day of JUNE, and remain open until SEPTEMBER 15.
The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hour's ride over a good turnpike to the Springs.
Parties from Philadelphia will come through direct to the Springs in from twelve to fourteen hours.
Excursion tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad Office, and baggage checked through.
Persons will come by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntingdon, thence by Broad Top Road.
Persons wishing to engage rooms, or any further information, will please address the Proprietor of Bedford Springs.
Bedford Water will be promptly sent to any part of the United States at the following rates at the Springs:— (6 10 24t
Half barrels (in mulberry wood), 20 gallons.....$5 00
" (steamed oak) 20 " 3 00
Whole barrels " 40 " 4 00
Kegs, 10 gallons..... 2 00

BOARDING HOUSE FOR VISITORS FROM THE CITY.—The undersigned has just fitted up an elegant Boarding House for city sojourners in the country at the village of BUSHKILL, Pike county, Pennsylvania. Bushkill is located between Milford and Stroudsburg, 21 miles from the former and 13 miles from the latter place. It is a picturesque, airy, and healthy place. Its surroundings are hills, mountains, valleys, waterfalls, cascades, and everything desirable in country life. He has yet room for a limited number of visitors, and can accommodate early applications. For further information address JAMES B. SCHOONOVER, Bushkill, Pike county, Penna. 6 12 mtuths4t*

LANCASTER HOUSE, LANCASTER, N. H., will be opened June 1 for transient and summer boarders. It is located in the Valley of the Connecticut, in full view of Mount Washington and the Vermont Hills, at the terminus of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad.
N. B.—Persons suffering from asthma and "hay fever" will find immediate relief here.
Prices reasonable. For particulars and circular address E. STANTON & CO.,
6 10 2m Proprietors.

NEW INLET HOUSE.—THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform visitors to
ATLANTIC CITY
that they have taken the above-named Hotel, and will open for the reception of Boarders on SATURDAY, the 24th inst.
THE BAR AND OYSTER STANDS
are now in operation.
McKIBBIN & McGRATH.
JERE McKIBBIN,
A. G. McGRATH. 6 16 eod 1m

LORETTO SPRINGS, CAMBRIA COUNTY, Pennsylvania.
This popular watering-place, on the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, will be opened for visitors on the 1st of July.
The Hotel has been extensively repaired, and everything will be done to make visitors comfortable.
For further information address
F. A. GIBBONS, Proprietor,
6 10 2m Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.

PARRY HOUSE,
HIGHLAND FALLS,
(NEAR WEST POINT),
This new and elegant establishment on the banks of the Hudson River will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address
CHAS. W. HENDRIX,
Highland Falls, New York.

HOTEL,
CHITTENANGO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MADISON COUNTY, NEW YORK,
Is open for guests. Accommodations for 400. Gas, bells, and carpets in every room.
Scenery, drives, and table are not surpassed in the country. Rates to suit the times.
6 20 2m D. P. PETERS, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY, opens July 1. Commands unobstructed view of the Ocean. Superior accommodation for visitors. Terms, $16 to $18 per week. No bar. Satisfactory reduction to parties and families securing rooms for the season. Address
6 15 2m A. GARRETSON.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE—BEAUTIFULLY located on a spur of the Blue Mountains, near Delaware Water Gap. Its high situation, and a pure dry air is very desirable for invalids; beautiful scenery, pleasant walks and drives. No bar. Terms and other particulars furnished on application to J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania. 6 10 3m

MAXSON HOUSE, NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I. Located on elevated land, near the Bathing Beach, having a fine view of Ocean, Bay, and surrounding country. It is entirely new, furnished throughout with elegant furniture. Application for room and board, should be addressed to
6 10 6w E. TUCKER, Proprietor.

EPHRATA MT. SPRINGS, LANCASTER CO., PA.—This delightful Summer Resort WILL BE OPEN for the Reception of Guests on 15th June, 1871. For particulars, address
J. W. FREDERICK, Prop'r,
H. H. REINHARD, Supt. 6 1 1m

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
COZZENS' DOCK,
HUDSON RIVER,
IS NOW OPEN. FOR TERMS, &c.,
Address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y

CENTRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY CITY, IS NOW open for the reception of guests.
6 20 1m J. E. MECRAY, Proprietor.

FROM YESTERDAY'S FIFTH EDITION.

FROM THE WEST.

The Great Indian Council.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The *Times'* special from Okmulgee, Indian Territory, June 10, furnishes further particulars of the great Indian council. It says much uneasiness is felt by many here lest the President should exercise his constitutional right of appointing men from the States to the higher offices. To do so would create wide-spread dissatisfaction.

There are men in the Territory unquestionably competent to exercise the functions of self-government, and as the population are extremely sensitive at anything that looks like subordination of the interests of the Indians to those of the whites, this exercise of the appointing power at Washington could not fail to be productive of very mischievous results.

The warlike chiefs from the Cheyenne, Arrapahoe, Caddo, and other tribes have been cordially received at the great council fire, and the differences vividly depicted to them of the two roads that lay before them to pursue. While the path of peace leads to secure homes, benign treatment, and all the comforts enjoyed by their civilized brethren, the red path will lead to their ultimate extermination.

The utterances of the chiefs were all for peace, but they want permanent homes guaranteed. All complained of spoliation and deportation by frontiersmen. The Osage chiefs were eloquent over their wrongs.

The committee to whom was referred the best course to be pursued to secure an established government, proposed in December, 1870 presented their report this morning.

The report was followed by a proposition of Mr. Brown, a Seminole delegate, to provide equal representation in the Senate of the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole nations. This proposition has been earnestly discussed for several days. Consideration is postponed till Monday.

It was resolved that the action of the General Council in 1870, which framed and submitted a Constitution to the several nations represented in said council, is hereby reaffirmed. Provision is further made for creating a provisional government, and the election of a Governor and other officers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Indian Supplies.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The following contracts for transportation of Indian supplies were awarded by the Indian Bureau to-day:—

Chick, Brown & Co., of Kit Carson, from Kit Carson, Col., to Fort Defiance, Fort Wingate, Los Pinos Agency, one dollar per 100 pounds per 100 miles; John F. Coad, of Omaha, from Fort D. A. Russell to Red Cloud Agency, $1·45 per 100 pounds per 100 miles; D. J. McCann, of Nebraska City, from Fort D. A. Russell to Whetstone Agency, at $1·75 100 pounds per 100 miles.

A letter received by Commissioner Parker today from Superintendent Hoag encloses a report of Agent Tatum, dated Fort Sill, June 10, in which he states that the Kiowas are collecting the forty-one mules recently stolen, in order to return them to the agency, and gives the following interesting particulars of the

Death of Satank

while being taken to Texas for trial for killing white settlers, on the 8th instant. Satank and Big Tree were informed that they were to start that morniug to Texas, to which they demurred, preferring to be sent anywhere else. Satank, whom I have regarded as the worst Indian in this agency, protested that he would not go to Texas, but would do something to be shot at once.

Big Tree told him that if he did they would all be shot, and taking hold of him pushed him to the wagon in which he was to ride, with two soldiers to guard him. Colonel McKenzie and Colonel Grierson were near him when put into the wagon.

The prisoners had all been carefully searched some days before when about one mile from the post. Satank, having finished his death song, had unobserved succeeded in drawing the shackles off his hands, and, drawing a butcher-knife, started suddenly at his guard, cutting one of them slightly in the leg. They escaped from the wagon, leaving their guns, one of which Satank took, and while in the act of transferring a cartridge from the chamber to the barrel was shot several times. He died in about twenty minutes. One random shot hit Antonio Barello, a teamster, in the side of the head, but he is not conside.ed seriously wounded. Satank was buried near the post.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lanahan Trial.

NEW YORK, June 23.—In the Lanahan trial this morning, Judge Reynolds reviewed the chief points at issue before the committee. He said it was proposed to decapitate Lanahan for one act, and then hold an inquiry into the charges preferred by him against the concern. The question was whether Lanahan had a right to examine the books.

If he had a right, he was justified on going to a civil court; if not, he had done so unnecessarily, and his act was unjustified. Counsel quoted page 252 of Discipline to prove that the junior agent had a right to know everything about the concern. The word in Discipline was "agents," implying equal power and responsibility.

The next question was whether Lanahan was denied access to the books. Counsel reviewed the evidence to prove that free and unrestricted access was denied his client by Dr. Carlton, and that therefore he was justified in appealing to the civil courts.

Alluding to Fancher's assertion yesterday that Lanahan was not a corporator, Judge Reynolds said that for boldness, not to say assurance, that assertion eclipsed all he ever heard, when the charter named Lanahan distinctly as one of the corporators.

The counsel charged Dr. Bingham, secretary of the committee, and one of the court trying this charge, with indorsing an affidavit made by Carlton.

He censured Bingham in severe terms for expressing an opinion pending the trial. Lanahan had no object but the elucidation of the truth. If he had sought his own personal interest he would not have pulled against Carlton, who held out the probability of Lanahan's succeeding to the chief agency. Mr. Reynolds concluded at 12·45 P. M. The committee then took a recess. General Runyon will address the committee this afternoon for the prosecution.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Arrived, steamer Koln, from Bremen.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Railway Troubles at Bloomfield.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Last night the authorities at Bloomfield, N. J., applied for an injunction to restrain the Montclair Railroad Company from continuing the construction of a bridge over the old portion of the Paterson turnpike. At an early hour this morning, Meeker & Hedden, contractors for the bridge, arrived at the scene with a large force of men, who were said to be well armed, and announced their intention of holding the ground against any opposition. As the citizens are equally determined, a conflict seems imminent unless the authorities interfere to prevent bloodshed.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Destructive Fire—Shocking Accident.

MONTREAL, June 23.—A fire destroyed McGanvelean's mills and St. Gabriel locks, with three acres of lumber and a saw mill. Loss, $50,000.

ROACHE'S POINT, Ont., June 23.—A man named Patterson, working in a saw-mill near this place, accidentally fell across a saw and was cut in two.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Class Day at Brown University.

PROVIDENCE, June 23.—Class-Day exercises at Brown University to-day included an oration by A. F. Bowers, a poem by D. W. Hoyt, a promenade concert, and planting a class tree this afternoon.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Gillingham & Garrison's saw-mill at Richmond and Norris streets, was totally consumed by fire at 8 o'clock last night. The loss will reach the neighborhood of $40,000.

—Our retail coal dealers have formed an association. They number 250, and will hold their meetings on Eighth street, below Green.

—Two school boys plugged each other beyond identity in a fight in an inclosed lot at Sixth and Girard avenue yesterday.

Domestic Affairs.

—A number of buildings were burned in the village of Philips, Ontario county, New York, yesterday, involving a loss of $30,000.

—The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America met in New York yesterday, and a large amount of business was transacted.

—The Hon. Richard Busteed, United States District Judge of Alabama, was examined by the Southern Outrage Committee at Washington, yesterday, relative to the Ku-kluxism in his State.

Foreign Affairs.

—Arrests continue to be made in France.

—There is great apathy in Paris relative to the elections.

—The stringency of the passport system has been increased in France.

—Ex-Emperor Napoleon is about to take up his residence at Marnhead, in Devonshire.

—Marquis de Gabriac, French Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, has arrived at the German capital.

—Severe fighting has taken place recently in San Domingo between the forces of Baez and Cabral.

—M. Pietri, formerly Prefect of Police, and Secretary to the Emperor Napoleon, is expected to return to Paris.

—The National Assembly appointed a committee, previously agreed to, yesterday, to revise the decrees of the Governments of Toulon and Bordeaux.

—Among the prisoners sent to Versailles within the present week are a considerable number of well-dressed and respectable-appearing men and women.

—A letter from the Burgomaster of Brussels congratulates the civic guards on the patience and energy they have exhibited, and their readiness to act during the recent disturbances.

—It is rumored that Prince Arthur is to be made Duke of Ulster, and that the British Government intends before the prorogation of Parliament to introduce a bill for the purchase of a royal seat in Ireland.

—A violent quarrel took place on Thursday upon the Boulevards between promenaders and a party of Prussian officers, in consequence of which MacMahon has requested the Prussian commander to prevent his officers from entering the city.

—Prince Bismarck has written a letter to certain members of the Reichstag, in which he says that, while the Catholic delegates in that body oppose German unity, he has received assurances from Cardinal Antonelli that the Pope disapproves of their course.

—In the French Assembly yesterday the Minister of the Interior said that it would be inopportune to raise the state of siege of Paris at present, but the Government would allow citizens every liberty in the coming elections not inconsistent with public safety.

Bachelor's Wives and Old Maid's Children.

The old bachelor looks critically on men's wives. He takes an investigating interest in them. But he does so in a critical and an analytical sort of way, which the husbands did not practice in the first instance, and which they would hardly like to have fully explained to them now. But the bachelor is nothing if not critical. He detects the tinge of red or gray, the inequalities of curve or line, and sees clearly through all the mysteries and artifices of the toilet. He has got an exhaustive sneer:—"The poor fellow has married for money," or, "the poor fellow has married for love." "By Jove, sir! look at that woman's waspish waist! Where can she have crammed her viscera?"—or such like personal observation. Whatever jewel a man may think he has found, the connoisseur bachelor will hold that he can find a flaw in it. Sometimes he will do this quite cynically. Other men will do it just as often, though not cynically. The object of such criticisms is very often some mere self-glorification. If he—the bachelor—had married, no one would have been able to criticize Cæsar's wife. He would not have missed fortune, as one friend has done; or beauty, as a second; or family, as a third. His wife would have far transcended the commonplace wives of average men. She would be everything that a woman ought to be. In short, the bachelor's wife is always perfection in the abstract.

Naturally enough, the thoughts of the old bachelor mainly run upon his loves; but that of the old maid upon young children. That mighty instinct of maternity is evermore busy in her heart. Cats and parrots are only an excuse for babies. Had it pleased God to bless her with them, how she would have cared for the little loves! No children would be better, or better cared for than hers. When she goes into other houses, she does not, indeed, think unkindly of children, for indeed she loves them all. But she cannot help drawing some disparaging comments between the children that she meets, and those non-existent, possible children that would have been paragons and phenomena. Other children would have been untidy; but hers would have been the pink of neatness. Other children are not perfectly well behaved, have little tempers, betray more of the human than of the angelic nature; but hers would be nothing of this kind. They would be good, like Miss Edgeworth's children; talk science like the children in Joyce's *Scientific Dialogues*, recollect all their dates, be distinguished from early days for the utmost propriety, never cry out loud, never tumble off chairs or downstairs, never show rents, stains of jam, hooks or eyes spoilt, or tell fibs, or steal the sugar out of the sugar-basin. What little cherubs such children must be! They must surely feel their wings growing, and be ready for a flight from this lower earth.—*London Society.*

—Five hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred railroad trains leave London in the course of a year.

—When Kossel was captured by the police his dress and make-up was that of an old man with white hair. He made no resistance, but allowed himself to be handcuffed.

—The Turkish Admiralty, in an official report, announced to the Sultan, on May 31, that a parcel of a thousand Winchester rifles, ordered in America, had arrived in Constantinople.

—Baron Prokesch, the Austrian Minister at Constantinople, gave, on May 31, a diplomatic dinner in honor of Mgr. Franchi, the Papal Legate, at which the Grand Vizier, Ali Pacha, and the Spanish, Portuguese, and the Belgian Ministers were present.

—Rev. Mr. Lamson, rector of the American Episcopal Church in the Rue Bayard, Paris, has announced that the church is open for divine service as heretofore. The services had been suspended for a short time during the recent bombardment when the building was within reach of the shells.

VINNIE REAM'S STATUE OF LINCOLN.

The following, which is the concluding paragraph of a letter from Hiram Powers, Esq., the celebrated sculptor, to the editor of the New York *Evening Post*, expresses very plainly in what estimation he holds Vinnie Ream's statue of Lincoln, for which the nation has been obliged to pay $15,000:—

"I suppose that you, as well as all other well-wishers for art in our country, have been mortified, if not really disgusted, at the success of the Vinnie Ream statue of our glorious old Lincoln. An additional five thousand dollars paid for this caricature! Clark Mills was bad enough, but this last act of Congress in favor of a female lobby member, who has no more talent for art than the carver of weeping willows on tombstones, really fills the mind of the genuine student of art (who thinks that years of profound study of art as a science is necessary) with despair. For why should we study and waste years of our lives in order to do well, while only the honor comes to—not ourselves, but may to our memories long after we are dead, and all the profit to mountebanks?"

Scottish Humor.

The Scotch are essentially stern and hard in their manner; yet under all this lies a vein of deep and kindly feeling, which gives a placid force of pleasantry even to a rebuke, and, while it forces a laugh, cannot offend. Take, for instance, the story, as told by our old friend Dean Ramsay, of a clergyman who thought his people were making a rather unconscionable objection to his using a MS. in delivering his sermon. They urged, "What gars ye tak' up your bit papers to the pu'pit?" He replied that it was best, for really he could not remember his sermons, and must have his paper. "Weel, weel, minister, then dinna expect that *we* can remember them."

We will cite just one more specimen from the same source, by way of additional example:—

At an examination by a minister of the flock, previous to the administration of the Communion, a man was asked, "What kind of a man was Adam?" "Ou, just like ither foulk!" The minister insisted on having a more special description of the first man, and pressed for more explanation. "Weel," said the respondent, "he was just like Joe Simson, the horse couper." "How so?" asked the minister. "Weel, naebody got onything by him, and mony lost!"

Of wit, combined with pathos—deep, sensitive feeling, which, perhaps, is the best definition of humor, after all—the richest store is found in Scottish poetry, more especially in the quaint old ballads for which the North is so eminently famous. Before going any further, it would be heresy to pass by Robert Burns, a man whom, whatever his faults, every true lover of genius adores. Of that special humor of which we have been speaking, there are no better specimens to be found than in "The Cotter's Saturday Night," "Tam O'Shanter," or that masterly satire on the *unco guid* of the Presbytery, "Holy Willie's Prayer." Epigrams are the truest vehicles of condensed humor, and for that reason are the most difficult feats of versifying to attempt; but Burns was remarkable, even in this respect. Take the following, written on a pane of glass in an inn at Moffat:—

"Ask why God made the gem so small,
And why so huge the granite?
Because God meant mankind should set
The higher value on it."

Or this, to a lady who was looking up the text during a sermon:—

"Fair maid, you need not take the hint,
Nor idle texts pursue:
'Twas guilty sinners that he meant—
Not *angels*, such as you."

—*Once a Week.*

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS

$4·75 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market

All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.

Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.

Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Salid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great

Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store

OF

J. B. SHANNON,

2 14 tuths§ No. 1009 MARKET Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOOVER'S NEW CHROMOS.

"The Changed Cross," size 22x28, the finest ever offered to the public.

"Mary and St. John," size 22x28, a most sublime chromo.

"The Beautiful Snow," size 16x22, a very impressive picture.

"The Holy Family," size 22x28, a real gem.

"Delhi, Del. Co., N. Y.," size 22x28, a beautiful autumn scene.

Published and sold, wholesale and retail, by J. HOOVER, No. 804 MARKET Street,

3 18smw3m Philadelphia, second floor.

ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, DICTIONARY AND GAZETTEER IS NOW COMPLETE, IN

59 PARTS, AT 50 CENTS PER PART.

ZELL'S NEW DESCRIPTIVE HAND

Atlas of the World,

First two Parts now ready, to be complete in 25 Parts, at 50 cents each. Experienced Agents Wanted.

T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,

Nos. 17 and 19 South SIXTH Street,

3 28 tus3m PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES' HUMAN HAIR EMPORIUM

No. 7 S. TENTH Street.

Having opened a new and splendid store for accommodation of the ladies who desire fine HAIR WORK, the best talent that can be procured is employed in this line of business, who have had twelve years' experience in France and Germany, making up all the various designs of HAIR FROM COMBINGS, which some have the presumption to claim as their inventions.

The ability of MISS WEEKS in HAIR DRESSING is acknowledged by artists in the business to stand unrivalled. [4 1sw26t G. F. WEEKS.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa. ENGLISH and FRENCH for *Young Ladies and Misses.* Boarding and day pupils will reopen on MONDAY, September 20. *French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.*

6 17thstu6m MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. WILLIAM CATTELL

WEST INDIA PRESERVED TAMARINDS.—50 kegs prime quality Martinique Tamarinds, just landed, for sale by DUNCAN & POSY,

6 21 6t No. 418 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

HANDSOME RESIDENCE,

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),

THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.

Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, b h, hot and cold water.

Lot 16 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.

M. D. LIVENSETTER,

4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER PROPERTIES.

No. 1917 Chesnut street.
No. 1408 North Broad street.
No. 1413 North Eighteenth street.
Lot, Broad and Vine streets, 73 by 200 feet.
Lot, Broad street, above Thompson, 145 by 200 feet.
Square of Ground, Broad and Diamond streets.
Lot, Broad and Lehigh avenue, 145 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Summerset streets, 250 by 400 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Cambria streets, 100 by 528 feet deep.
93 acre Farm, Bucks county.
3 Cottages at Cape May.

6 6 tf R. J. DOBBINS, "Ledger" Building.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

THE NEW, VERY HANDSOME, AND CONVENIENT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES, With Mansard roof, Nos. 4202, 4204, and 4206 KINGSESSING Avenue, situated among the most costly improvements of this beautiful suburb. Horse cars pass each way within one square—each house contains all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, stationary washstands, bell-calls, range, two furnaces, bay windows, etc., etc., and is built upon A LARGE LOT,

more than 175 feet deep; the rear of the houses has an unobstructed out-look upon the WEST PHILADELPHIA PARK.

6 2 1m ABRAHAM RITTER, No. 625 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

COAL AND LANDING WHARF TO LET OR LEASE on favorable terms on the SCHUYLKILL, between ARCH and FILBERT Streets, 78 feet front on Twenty-third street, by 400 feet to the river. Has flooring and shedding capacity to store 4000 or 5000 tons coal. Office, scale, stable, and everything in condition to continue the coal business. Address COAL WHARF, North American office. 6 15 thstu2w

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET ON Wayne street, Germantown, within five minutes' walk of Wayne Station; 9 rooms, hot and cold water and bath. Inquire at Bakery, No. 4541 MAIN Street. 6 12 tf

FOR RENT DURING JULY AND AUGUST.—A desirable furnished House, two squares from Germantown Depot. Terms reasonable. Address E, GREEN Street, below Chelten avenue, Germantown. 6 22 3t*

FOR RENT—THE LARGE STOREHOUSE No. 318 MARKET Street, completely furnished with counters and shelving. Apply on the premises. 6 20 6t

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—

500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.
100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.
25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.
50 casks Catawba Wine " "
10 barrels " " medium grade.

Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.

P. J. JORDAN.

5 5 tf No. 220 PEAR Street, Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID 93§

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Lev. Fa. Sur Claim. D. 70. No. 149.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA vs. ROBERT L. CURRY, Owner, Etc.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund produced by the Sheriff's sale under the above writ of all that certain two story stone dwelling and stable, and other buildings, and the lot of ground situate on the north side of Eadline, formerly Elm street, in the Twenty-fourth ward, in the city of Philadelphia, at the northeast corner of said Eadline and Poplar streets, containing in front on Eadline street 26 feet, and in depth 165 feet to Grape street, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on THURSDAY, July 6, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, S. E. corner of WALNUT and SIXTH streets, in Philadelphia, before whom all persons who have claim or claims on said fund are required to make them or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

HENRY S. HAGERT,

6 22thstu5t Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

City of Philadelphia vs. ROBERT L. CURRY, owner, etc. Lev. fa.; sur claim. D. 70, No. 150.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the funds arising from the Sheriff's sale under the above writ of all that certain two-story basement and stone dwelling-house and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Eadline, formerly Elm street, in the Twenty-fourth ward of the city of Philadelphia, 26 feet eastward from Poplar street, containing in front on Eadline street 26 feet 6 inches, and in depth 165 feet to Grape street, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on THURSDAY, July 6, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, southeast corner of WALNUT and SIXTH Streets, Philadelphia, when and where all persons are required to make their claims, or to be debarred from coming upon said fund.

HENRY S. HAGERT,

6 22 thstu5t Auditor.

LAW AND PATENT OFFICES,

No. 418 WALNUT STREET.

Francis D. Pastorius,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp§

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GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE PERIOD IN DRY GOODS.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,

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In Victoria Lawns, Bishop Lawns, Plain and Plaid Nainsooks, 8-4 French Organdies, Hamburg Edgings,

LLAMA LACE SACKS and POINTES,

Black Hernanies, Broche Grenadines, Japanese Silks, Striped Silks, Black Silks, Linen Suitings,

FRENCH LAWNS,

And the greatest variety of beautiful styles in DRESS GOODS ever exhibited in this city.

THE 25, 37½, 50 and 75 CENT

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Choice Dress Goods

REPRESENT THE GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE PERIOD.

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1000 PIECES OF FRENCH LAWNS

In new and beautiful effects, at 25 cents.

ALEXANDER RICKEY.

A SPECIALTY IN BLACK SILKS AT $1·50, $1·75, and $2 PER YARD.

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THE MOST REGULAR AND BEAUTIFUL MESH IN THE

Purest Silk and Wool Black Hernanies

Ever made for $1 per yard.

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1871.

SPRING GARDEN STREET

SINCE 1853.

"THORNLEY'S"

CENTRALLY LOCATED

DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,

ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.

An immense Stock of Goods.
Prices very low indeed.
Everybody sure to get suited.
The utmost attention to customers.
No misrepresentation in order to effect sales.
If purchases are not satisfactory we return the money.

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS AND SHAWLS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND POINTES,
KID GLOVES, TABLE LINENS,
QUILTS, Etc. Etc.

JOSEPH B. THORNLEY. 2 3 thstu§

Ely, Hunsberger & Ely,

No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET,

Now offer at LOW PRICES a full stock of

WHITE GOODS, every description,

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,

LLAMA SACQUES AND POINTES,

In connection with our NEW and ATTRACTIVE stock of [4 11 tuths3m

Seasonable Dress Fabrics.

1115.—OUR OWN MAKE OF CHAMPION Hoop Skirts, in all the newest styles, the best and cheapest in the market.

Also, good Eastern-made Skirts, from 15 to 40 springs, from 31 to 60c. Soiled Skirts, quarter price.

CORSETS, CORSETS—119 styles, and prices from 45c. to $6·75. Misses' Corsets, superior quality.

65c. for French Woven Corsets; reduced from 85c.

THOMSON'S Glove-fitting Corsets at $1·25, $1·50 $1·74, $2·50, $3·50, $4·75, and $6·50.

MRS. MOODY'S Abdominal Corsets, from $2·75 to $6.

MADAME FOY'S Corset Skirt Supporter at $1·09.

$1 French Woven Corsets, the cheapest in the city.

EVERY desirable style of Corsets at prices which defy competition.

FANIER BUSTLES, in 39 styles, 25c. to $4.

BON TON BUSTLES, from 47c. upwards.

PARASOLS at wholesale prices.

LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS—A complete assortment at lowest rates. Call and examine our goods, at No. 133 N. EIGHTH Street, and No. 1115 CHESNUT Street.

5 23 tuthsrp§ WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

GROCERIES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

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EXTRA QUALITY SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES by the barrel, keg, or gallon.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE by the cask or dozen.

Goods delivered free of charge to Germantown, Chesnut Hill, West Philadelphia, and Camden.

Orders solicited at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

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NEW SMOKED SALMON,

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON, AT

JAMES R. WEBB'S,

S. E. CORNER OF

4 20 thstu3mrp WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

FINE TEAS, COFFEES,

CANTON CHINA,

CHINESE AND JAPANESE FANCY GOODS,

FRANCIS BOND,

6 1 thstu3m4p No. 139 South EIGHTH Street.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-two inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,

No. 12 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

AMUSEMENTS.

BOARDMAN'S FOURTH ANNUAL SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY, June 24, 1871.

Last boat leaves Vine street wharf at 3 P. M. Returning leaves Atlantic City Monday, June 26, at 7 A. M.

Tickets for sale at Trenwith's Bazaar, No. 614 Chesnut street; S. E. corner of Front and Vine, and at the wharf. 6 12 12t

Round Trip.....$2·00

SIMPSON'S NEW MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, N. W. COR. NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.

Open daily. Admission 25 cents.

THE ARABIAN GIANT

in his great character of COUSIN JOE, in the Lecture Room, EVERY EVENING this week, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Matinees.

MANIAC LOVER.

POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS.

200,000 Curiosities.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

2¾ HOURS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

An Express Train for Cape May will be run on SATURDAY, 24th instant, leaving Philadelphia at 4 P. M., making no stops for passengers. Due at 6·27.

Returning from Cape May at 9 o'clock Monday morning.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN.

Leaves Philadelphia at 7·30 A. M. Cape May 5 P. M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

N. B.—The 4 P. M. Fast Express will commence its regular trips on Saturday, July 1.

The 9 A. M. train from Cape May regularly on and after Monday, July 3. 6 23 2t

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—THE steamer EDWIN FORREST will leave ARCH Street Wharf on SUNDAYS at 8 o'clock A. M., touching at Megargee's wharf, Bridesburg, Tacony, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' wharf, Whitehall, and Bordentown.

Returning—Leaves Bordentown at 4·30 o'clock P. M., Whitehall at 4·45, Florence, 5·15, Bristol at 5·45, Burlington at 6. Fare each way, 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 5 6 stf

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat "TWILIGHT" will make two trips every Sunday, leaving Chesnut Street Wharf at 8½ o'clock A. M. and 2½ P. M., stopping at Megargee's Wharf, Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol. Returning, leave Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M., stopping at all the above landings each way. Fare, 25 cents; excursion, 40 cents. 4 29 s5m

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—THE steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 1½, and MEGARGEE'S Wharf, Kensington, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Riverton, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol. Returning, leaves Bristol at 4 o'clock P. M. Fare, 25 cents. Excursion Tickets, 40 cents. 5 6 stf

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,

"RIP VAN WINKLE."

NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates.

All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.

Send for catalogue.

Looking-Glasses,

ALL NEW STYLES,

At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The undersigned most respectfully announces to his patrons, friends, and the public generally, that in anticipation of extensive alterations and improvements to his store and warerooms, he will offer h balance of his entire stock of FURNITURE

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

All of which is warranted fully as well made as made to order.

He adopts this method of giving purchasers an portunity of

Extremely Low Prices

In preference to having a sale at auction.

A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all who are in need of first-class goods.

C. VOLLMER,

Manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture,

No. 1108 CHESNUT STREET,

5 5 stuth2m PHILADELPHIA.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion), WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD B. CAMPION,

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of

FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,

No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street.

Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2§

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for

BLUEING CLOTHES.

It does not contain any acid.
It will not injure the finest fabric.
It is put up at

WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,

No. 238 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia,

And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists.

The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.

BARLOW'S BLUE

will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 3 28 tuths3m

ESTABLISHED 1844.

WM. M. CHRISTY,

Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer,

No. 127 S. THIRD Street,

2 22 eod§ Opposite Girard Bank.

SAXON GREEN.

Is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any oth because it will Paint twice as much surface.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN

PAINTS.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1871.

☞ The earliest regular edition of the THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

DEMOCRATIC HOSTILITY TO THE NEW DEPARTURE.

As the Democracy in former times were divided into Hunkers and Barnburners, Hard Shells and Soft Shells, Lecomptonites and anti-Lecomptonites, so a new division is threatened now, based on diversity of opinion in regard to the new departure. Thousands of voters in the Democratic ranks and hundreds of their fuglemen are puzzled to know what Democracy is to consist of after the anti-negro, anti-reconstruction, and anti-repudiation planks are knocked out of their platform. They spurn and spit upon the resolutions adopted by the Pennsylvania and Ohio conventions; and they insist that these who would throw away what they deem the saving salt, or the centralized essence of Democracy, are mere time-serving place-hunters. It is not only editors of the Brick Pomeroy school who adopt this course of reasoning, for many of the well-established local journals of the party in Pennsylvania strenuously insist upon continuing the fight against the constitutional amendments if it takes two or three centuries to make the proposed changes. Foolish as such a policy may appear, it is warmly endorsed by the man who, to a greater extent than any other single individual, is the intellectual leader of the Democracy of the United States. We mean Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia. Before secession he was their ablest parliamentary tactitian; in organizing the Confederacy, he boldly and logically defined its corner-stone to be human slavery; since the war he has assumed the position of expounder of the Constitution and of the true duties of the Democratic party; and now, in the midst of the new departure agitation, he has taken editorial charge of a leading Southern Democratic journal, for the purpose of showing that the reactionary and revolutionary Democratic platform of 1868 must be adhered to, because, as he alleges, "any departure from the essential principles of that platform will be exceedingly dangerous, if not fatal, to the liberties of the whole country."

It will thus be seen that the new departure programme is encountering not merely the antagonism of ignorant and prejudiced voters in the rank and file of the Democracy, but that a large portion of its local leaders, and some of its ablest champions of national reputation, are so firmly wedded to the old idols that they are determined that Democracy shall be nothing if it is not reactionary.

THE Washington Square property-holders are again in distress. Judge Thompson this morning refused the perpetual injunction asked for by three well-known real estate owners, who thought that the act of Legislature creating the Building Commission and providing for the selection of a site for the public buildings by the people of Philadelphia must be unconstitutional, for the reason that they, in event of the erection of the public buildings on Penn Square, would no longer be able to let out offices at the same remunerative rates as at present. The petition for the injunction was a very funny document, and it presented ample evidence of great distress of mind and pocket on the part of those who prepared it. We can well fancy that the judge laughed consumedly in the privacy of his office as he prepared the opinion—published in another column—which adds another burden of despair to the souls and pocket-books of the unhappy anti-Penn Squareites. The weakness of the petition proved to what extremities the owners of real estate in the neighborhood of Washington Square have been reduced; and we are really curious to know what will be their next movement for the purpose of defeating the wishes of the people of Philadelphia for the erection of the public buildings at the intersection of Broad and Market streets. That the anti-Penn Squareites will now cease from agitation and calmly accept the situation the experiences of the past forbid us to hope, and they undoubtedly have several pleasant surprises still in store for us that will serve for mild excitement during the hot season.

ONE of the great Napoleon's methods of conciliating his army was to hold out the hope of becoming a marshal or at least a general to every soldier, and Napoleon the Little, as the devout imitator of his uncle, pursued a somewhat similar policy. Other generals and rulers of States have adopted various methods of securing the allegiance of the military, but none of them ever hit upon anything quite as original as the plan of M. Thiers for placing himself *en rapport* with the bayonets of France. He has presented each regiment with a copy of his "History of the Consulate and the Empire," thus probably getting off his hands a large number of unsalable copies of his work, and at the same time furnishing the defenders of the last brand new republic with a record of heroic deeds which may excite them with a desire to live and die for the aged historian of the achievements of French soldiers in the days when Frenchmen had the knack of winning victories, and the constructor of the fortifications of Paris which were considered impregnable until the Germans a few months ago proved the contrary. M. Thiers' work, however, is usually considered to be rather eulogistic of the first Napoleon, and of his military and civil policy, and it may well be doubted whether, under all the circumstances, it is the best literary pabulum that can just at present be furnished to French soldiers. As it is more than likely, however, that a vast majority of the braves who compose the regiments of the French army are unable to read, it is possible that no great harm will be done, but that the regimental copies of M. Thiers' works will be looked upon as the soldiers of the first republic and first empire looked upon the eagles that had been presented by Napoleon I. M. Thiers has now only to go a step further, and to offer a copy of his history as a reward of merit to such soldiers as are specially distinguished for gallant conduct, and he may excite such emulation in the ranks of the army that he will be able not only to resist the payment of the German indemnity but to march his troops across the Rhine, and before the gates of Berlin avenge the woes of France and retrieve the disgrace of Paris.

LOUIS BLANC has written a letter declaring that the Republican party, hitherto a force, must become a power. Just so; but how is it to be done? Epigrams are not bad things in their way, and they often express great truths more forcibly than elaborate dissertations will do, but the writing of epigrams is not the best or most important thing to be done in the way of promoting great political reform movements; and if the republicans of Europe ever expect to do anything in the way of winning the support of the solid, practical common sense citizens, they will be obliged to moderate their propensity to make pompous declarations and do something to show that society would be better and happier if their principles were to prevail. The fine words of Louis Blanc, Victor Hugo, and other universal republicans will do very little in the way of making republicanism a power, so long as they have nothing better to show as the result of their teachings than the blackened ruins of Paris; and the people of Europe may well be shy of following the lead of blatherskites who invariably prove incompetent for the management of affairs whenever an opportunity is afforded them to put their theories into practice.

The Republican party in Europe can become a power if its members will only agree upon what they desire to accomplish and then pull together, but republicanism will be a failure, and will deserve to be, so long as those who profess to be the leaders of the great movement for the emancipation of mankind only employ themselves in stirring up such disturbances as those which have resulted in the destruction of the historical buildings of Paris, and then get out of the reach of danger as fast as they can when the riot commences. The pronunciamentos of Louis Blanc or Victor Hugo will do about as much towards making the Republican party a power as those of Wendell Phillips and George Francis Train will towards convincing the people of the United States that their system of government is a failure and a fraud because the great American blatherskites profess to be able to evolve something better out of the depths of their inner consciousness.

THE president of the Honeybrook Coal Company, Mr. J. B. McCleary, has been notified by telegraph this morning that the miners employed by that company have signed a contract based upon the offer of the Lehigh operators made on the 24th of February last, thus adding another to the number of collieries that have resumed in the region during the week. The product of the works belonging to the Honeybrook is fifteen hundred tons daily.

NOTICES.

NEAR FREEZING!
The man who slept under the cover of night says, he came near freezing for want of clothes, so the next morning he went to Oak Hall and laid in a stock. That was last winter. Now he is in more danger of roasting than freezing, and so he comes again to Wanamaker & Brown's for
THIN SUMMER CLOTHING.
We can sell him a full Suit of Linen
DUCK,
ALPACA,
DRAP D'ETE,
OF VERY THIN CASSIMERE, at
LOWER PRICES THAN THE SAME
CLASS GOODS HAVE EVER BEEN
OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS!
CHOCOLATE SACKS! Elegant
COSTUMES DE VOYAGE COATS! and
SKELETON SACKS! Very Cheap!
LINEN DUSTERS!

W. & B.'S	OAK HALL,	SIXTH AND MARKET.
W. & B.'S	OAK HALL,	SIXTH AND MARKET.
W. & B.'S	OAK HALL,	SIXTH AND MARKET.
W. & B.'S	OAK HALL,	SIXTH AND MARKET.

CHOICE RHINE WINES.—The Rhine wines from Frankfort-on-the-Main are deservedly celebrated as being among the purest, most palatable, and most suitable for table purposes of any in the world. The attention of the public is called to the fact that a most varied collection of choice brands, bottled by the house of Feist & Bro., of the above-named German city, is now offered for sale at the well-known establishment of E. Bradford Clarke, successor to Simon Colton & Clarke, southwest corner of Broad and Walnut streets. These wines have but recently arrived by steamer. They were expressly bottled for Mr. Clarke, and the list includes some of the highest grades of this healthful beverage. Among the brands for disposal may be mentioned the following:—Scharlachberg, Hochheim, Geisenheim, Marcobrun, Deanery, Johannisberg, Steinberg, Steinweinen, Bocksbeutel, Sparkling Moselle, and Scharzberg.

In addition to these fine Rhines, Mr. Clarke has also a stock of old port wines of 1825 and 1830, and a full supply of sherry wines of exquisite flavor and body.

WINES.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
CHOICE WINES
From Frankfort-on-the-Main,
PER STEAMER ENGLAND.
To lovers of very fine
High Grade Rhine Wines
The following list of
The Choicest Brands
is worty of notice:—
SCHARLACHBERG,
HOCHHEIM,
GEISENHEIM,
MARCOBRUN,
HOCHHEIM DEANERY,
JOHANNISBERG,
STEINBERG,
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL,
SPARKLING MOSELLE,
SCHARZBERG.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)
IMPORTER,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
6 22 thsdp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

BEFORE YOU GO
Into the Country
GO TO THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
And see about the prices
Of the Elegant Summer Clothes.
ENTIRE NEW SUMMER STOCK!
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS!
FINE MATERIALS!
GREAT VARIETY!
RICH STYLES!
CHEAP!
603 & 605 CHESNUT STREET. CHESNUT STREET.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.
TO BE SOLD
All our stock of
Ready-made Clothing,
Which is to be disposed of to enable us to carry on solely a CUSTOMER BUSINESS. The sale is imperative, and the Reductions in Prices are startling and real, while the high reputation our READY-MADE GARMENTS have obtained for general good style, elegance, fineness, and durability of both fabric and making, cause the prices to which we refer you to be notable and extraordinary.
Fine Light Weight Coats, $8·00, $9·00, $10·00, $12·00.
" " " Cassimere Pants, $5·00, $6·00, $7·00.
" " " Vests, $1·00, $1·50, $1·75, $2·00.
" Duck Pants, $3·00, $4·00.
" Duck Brown Pants, $2 00, $2·50; Vests, $1·50, $1 80.
50 to 75 per cent. below regular prices.
WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment now in store
OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
4 8 3mrp

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to their
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.
CHARLES BLASIUS.
Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 13 tfrp

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S. BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1018 ARCH Street.
J. E. GOULD. WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

REFRIGERATORS.
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT AT
Wholesale and Retail. All at Low Prices.
P. P. KEARNS Manufactures his own Refrigerators.
No. 39 North NINTH Street,
5 30 1m4p BELOW ARCH STREET.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED AT A nominal rent by a family of four grown persons. P. O. Box 1876. 1t*

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE, HOLLINSVILLE, Bristol Pike, near Tacony. Also, Coach Factory and House to let. Apply to R. WHITAKER, on the premises. 1t*

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
4 mwsl PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT
OF THE
AMICABLE
Mutual Life Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK,
On the 31st day of December, 1870, as made to the Auditor General's Department of the State of Pennsylvanth.

Capital Stock	$130,000·00
Cash on hand	$511·72
" in Chatham National Bank	4,058·11
" in hands of agents in course of transmission	50,630·07
United States Bonds, issued to Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Co., par value, $100,000; market value	110,500·00
Accrued interest not yet due	1,290·45
Premium loans endorsed on policies	$5,135·16
Office furniture at home and branch offices	2,104·30
Revenue stamps	1 00
Bills receivable	1,012·52
Deferred premiums, being balance of quarterly and semi-annual premiums for year	22,913·56
	$228,146·98
Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	$2,116·67
Amount of losses reported to the company but not acted upon	2,000·00
Amount of dividends due and unpaid	7,230·14
Amount of all other claims against the company	14,537·32
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks, as per the official valuation of the New York Insurance Department	102,892·00
	$128,776·13
Amount of cash premiums received	$65,150·03
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, one-third loan of premium indorsed with policies	26,833·68
Interest received from investments	8,356·14
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources, sale of gold	7·36
	$101 377·11
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	$930·42
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company	42,155·87
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	2,162·72
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	23,572·53
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share	100·00
Amount of losses paid during the year	6,000·00
Amount of returned premiums, whether paid or unpaid	7,842·20

Branch Office, No. 430 WALNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
FRANCIS KEYSER,
6 24 stuth6t GENERAL AGENT.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

BAILEY & Co
Jewelers,
Chestnut & 12th Sts.
Have the pleasure of offering a very complete assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S JEWELRY,
Comprising all the latest novelties and most elegant styles. 5 1 mwsfrp

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Have always on hand a large assortment of
WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
JEWELRY and SILVERWARE,
GOLD CHAINS and BRACELETS,
In great variety.
18k. PLAIN RINGS.
WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
All goods sold at the lowest prices. 6 24 sw6m

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
No. 1136 RIDGE AVENUE.
FOUNTAINS, VASES,
STATUARY, RAILINGS,
IRON STAIRS, LAMP POSTS,
STABLE FITTINGS, WIRE WORK.
HYATT'S
PATENT SIDEWALK AND VAULT LIGHTS,
Made by Brown Brothers, Chicago. [6 15 1m

NEW TINTED PAPERS
AND ENVELOPES.
Antique, Undine, Imperial Green,
Lilac, Pearl, Greystone, etc.
Initials and Monograms stamped, plain or in colors, free of charge.
WM. H. HOSKINS,
No. 913 ARCH STREET,
5 20 smw6 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

THE
NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND TEXAS
RAILROAD COMPANY
Are building a first-class railroad from Mobile, Alabama, to Houston, Texas, a distance of 475 miles. The stockholders have paid in, and already expended upon the work, nearly TEN MILLION DOLLARS, and two-thirds of the entire road has been built. It is believed that no other railroad corporation in the country has ever made so large an expenditure from its own means, before offering any of its securities to the public.
Among the leading stockholders are the Hon. E. D. MORGAN, Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co., J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., L. VON HOFFMAN & Co., JAMES H. BANKER, HARRISON DURREE, JOHN STEWARD, and other well known capitalists.
The Company now offer for sale the
Eight Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds
Upon that part of the line west of the Mississippi River which is considered so important to Louisiana that State aid to the amount of $8,200,000 has been granted or guaranteed to the enterprise.
The Bonds are of two classes:—
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
To the amount of $12,500 per mile, and
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS
To an equal amount, the principal and interest of the latter being guaranteed by the State of Louisiana. The price of the two classes is the same, and subscribers can take their choice.
The Bonds are only in the denomination of $1000, or £200 each, interest payable January and July, at the rate of eight per cent. currency in New York, or seven per cent. gold in London, at the option of the holder, at the time each coupon is due. Bonds can be registered, if desired.
One thousand dollars invested in these eight per cent. bonds will give the purchaser *more than seventy-seven per cent.* greater annual interest than the same amount invested in the new Government Five Per Cents.
The Bonds are dated May 1, 1871. The first coupon will, therefore, be a fractional one, running from May 1 to July 1. The price is 90, and accrued interest at 8 per cent. currency from May 1 to date of remittance.
Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 S. THIRD STREET,
Of whom full information concerning the Company and the road can be obtained.
W. B. SHATTUCK,
Banker and Financial Agent, N. O., M. & T. R.R. Company,
6 20 tuths3t4p No. 23 NASSAU Street, N. Y.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS.

Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,
IN FRANCS,
OR ON
Messrs. A. S. PETRIE & CO., London,
IN STERLING,
As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO DRAW EXCHANGE ON
Drexel, Harjes & Co,
PARIS,
IN SUMS TO SUIT.
DREXEL & CO.,
6 22 thstu1m No. 34 South THIRD Street.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC., BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS, BY GEORGE J. BOYD,
4 25 tuths2mrp* No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

DRUGS, ETC.

Genuine Olive Oils,
FOR TABLE USE.
COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE, RIO TAPIOCA, BERMUDA ARROW ROOT, SCOTCH OAT MEAL, now landing and for sale by
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
IMPORTING DRUGGISTS,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets.

Elder Flower Soap.
Just received, by the Flora Hulburt, from London, an invoice of BENBOW'S CELEBRATED ELDER FLOWER, WINDSOR, GLYCERINE, and HONEY SOAPS.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,
6 1 2m4p PHILADELPHIA.

GENUINE CASTILE SOAP.
"CONTI" BRAND, BOTH WHITE and MOTTLED.
400 boxes now landing from brig Cuba, direct from Leghorn, Italy.
ALSO,
TUSCAN OLIVE OIL IN FLASKS.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
Importing Druggists,
6 12 1mrp] S. E. corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

EDWARD THOMSON,
Thomson's London Kitchen,
Summer Ranges, Stoves, Etc, Etc.,
No. 64 North SECOND Street,
6 24 swtf PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The firm of W. BARNET LE VAN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by GEORGE H. BALL, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. W. BARNET LE VAN.
GEORGE H. BALL.
Philadelphia, June 23, 1871. 6 24 3t*

DRY GOODS.

EYRE
AND
LANDELL,
ARCH STREET,
AFTER A SUCCESSFUL SPRING TRADE, ARE NOW CLOSING THE REMAINS OF
SUMMER STOCK.
SILKS,
SUITS,
SACKS,
SASHES,
GLOVES,
LINENS,
SHAWLS,
Swisses,
Hernani,
Grenadines,
Handkerchiefs.
LADIES PREPARING FOR THEIR SUMMER TRAVELLING SUPPLIED WITH EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN THE
DRY GOODS LINE.
6 17 smw 1m

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,
Announce their intention to close out their
Entire Stock of Dress Fabrics by August 1.
Ladies may look for BARGAINS in every department of their Immense Stock.
200 Styles Percales.
Lawns in Pink, Violet, Blue, Buff, and Green.
SILKS will be sold at prices to suit the buyer.
HERNANIES, splendid assortment under market prices. Great jobs in Hernani.
Linen and Lawn Suits, $3 to $10
Victoria Lawn, Bishop Lawn, Swiss and French Muslins.
Dress Goods, 12½c.; were 25.
Dress Goods, 25c.: were 50.
Dress Goods, 37½c.; were 75.
Dress Goods 50c.; were $1.
These goods are really sold at half their value.
One case Moire Alpaca, colors 15c, worth 25c.
Best Black Alpaca, 37½c., worth 62.
Splendid Suitings, all the new styles.
English Mixed Dress Goods, 31, 37½c., sold this season at 50 to 75c.
Ladies' Underwear made in the best manner and of good materials, very cheap. These goods should be seen.
We invite a comparison of our stock and prices, as we are determined to reduce our stock by the time above named.
C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,
6 24 stu2trp No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.

BLACK AND COLORED SILK LACES FOR Hernani. Black with Purple, Green, Blue, Brown for trimming Hernani Dresses, at very low prices.
VICTORIA LAWN FOR SUITS
At 14, 16, 19, 25, 31, 38, 44, 50, 60c., much better than usual for the prices.
BISHOP LAWN,
Slightly discolored, job lot, only 25c. per yard.
HAMBURG INSERTING,
One entire case, showy designs, from 25 to 50c.; very cheap indeed.
SOFT JACONET,
Job lot, only 16c. per yard; a bargain.
PIQUE, OR P. K.,
Job lot, only 28c.; recent 42c. goods.
TWO-YARD WIDE FRENCH MUSLIN,
50c. a yard, the widest and best for the price.
NOTTINGHAM LACES,
for Curtains, by the yard or by the pair.
Job Goods, large closing lots, at low prices, at
WORNE'S,
1t* No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street.

PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 4 8 tf

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE
AT COST.
A. BARLOW,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers his extensive stock of
FURNITURE
AT COST,
FOR CASH,
DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE.
This is a rare opportunity, as his Furniture is of First Quality, patterns new, and designs beautiful. 6 20 10trp

STORE No. 804 CHESNUT STREET
TO LET
ON A LEASE.
Apply to THEO. H. McCALLA,
6 14 wthstfrp On the premises.

FOURTH EDITION

Great Storm in Chicago.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Weekly Treasury Statement.

New Loan Subscriptions

Steamboat Disaster.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Disaster to a Steamer.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, June 24.—The steamer Ida Reese, No. 2, of the Northwestern Transportation Company's line, struck a sand-bar and sunk near the mouth of White river on the night of the 20th. She had 208 tons of Government and private freight and 55 passengers. Boat and cargo a total loss. The E. Durfee the next day took on board the passengers. No lives were lost. The Reese was valued at $20,000. Insured for $12,000. Value of cargo estimated at $100,000. Full amount of insurance unknown. Wear & Allison, of this city, had $20,000 in Indian goods.

Great Storm at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 24.—A terrific thunder storm passed over this city last evening. The rain fell in torrents for nearly an hour, accompanied by wind, and much damage was done to buildings in course of erection. Walls were blown down, trees prostrated, and the basements of stores and saloons were flooded. The losses will probably exceed $50,000. No marine disasters are reported. The tunnel under the river at Washington street is inundated, the water pouring in at each end.

Fatal Shooting Case.

MILWAUKEE, June 24.—Robert Willis, colored, was shot and killed in Rochester, Minn., by a white man named Stevens. The difficulty grew out of a guitar trade, involving $1·50. Stevens was arrested.

A New Disease

has attacked the hogs in Fulton county, Illinois, different in symptoms from hog cholera, and seems more like congestive chill, as manifested in human beings. When the hogs are attacked they bunch up together. The chill is followed by fever, when they soon die. The percentage of deaths is large.

Accounts from various localities in the Northwest represent that the locusts are dying in great numbers. In many places the ground is thickly covered with dead ones, and few live ones are seen. They have, however, done much damage to the young forest trees.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Heavy Storm.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—A heavy rain, hail, and thunder storm commenced at half-past one to-day, continuing about an hour.

Army Order

issued to-day:—Assistant Surgeon John D. Hall is relieved from duty in the Department of Arizona and ordered to report to the commanding General of the Department of Dakotah.

The Secretary of War

will leave for Princeton to-night, where he will next week deliver an address before the graduating class of the college. He will be absent four or five days.

Weekly Treasury Statement.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $337,940; for fiscal year to date, $143,122,569; fractional currency received from printers for the week ending to-day, $634,500; shipments of notes, $925,000; currency, $1,021,800. The Treasurer holds in trust for national banks as security for circulation, $435,437,550; and for deposits of public moneys, $15,866,500; national bank notes in circulation at this date, $319,140,534.

Subscriptions to the Lew Loan

to-day, $35,000.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to the Evening Telegraph.

The Yacht Race.

LONG BRANCH, June 24.—The yachts have not made their appearance. It is raining very hard, with a strong wind from the eastward. All the morning the sky was heavy and overcast. From present appearances the race will be postponed until Monday.

New York Bank Statement.

Loans increased	$845,113
Specie increased	1,025,306
Legal-tenders increased	817,796
Deposits increased	253,363

CITY ITEMS.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.—My wife has used a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine for eleven years, during which time it has never needed a dollar's worth of repairs, except once when broken by an accident in moving. It has done *all sorts of work* in the most satisfactory manner.—*W. D. Baldwin, Washington, D. C.*

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who ourchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the werth of their money.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

DIED.

JENKINS.—On the 22d inst., ELIZA A., wife of Hunn Jenkins, in the 64th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1501 Green street, on Second-day afternoon, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock. Interment at Fair Hill.

MANN.—On the 21st inst., at Eddington, ALICE BENSON, daughter of William B. and Margaret Mann, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 533 North Sixth street. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

RICHARDSON.—On the 23d inst., WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON—fondly loved, sadly missed, deeply mourned—in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 724 Green street. To proceed to South Laurel Hill.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ REV. E. E. HALE, OF BOSTON, WILL preach at UNITARIAN CHURCH, GERMANTOWN, to-morrow morning.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Choral service and sermon to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Seats free. 6 3 stf*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. H. A. CLEVELAND, Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Sixth.—Rev. J. P. CONKEY, Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Rev. A. A. ARNOLD, D. D., of Chicago, will preach to-morrow morning and evening.

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Rev. Dr HUMPHREY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above ARCH.—Rev. A. REED, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. All persons cordially invited.

☞ SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. At 8 P. M. the Sixth Anniversary Sermon.

☞ BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. Baptism in connection with evening service. Strangers cordially invited.

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, S. E. CORNER ARCH and BROAD Streets.—Preaching Sunday at 10½ A. M. "God's Grace masters Man's Habits." 8 P. M.—"Biography of the First Sinner," by Rev. HENRY W. WARREN. Strangers invited.

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers welcome.

This church will be closed during July. The congregation will worship with CLINTON STREET CHURCH.

☞ HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.

The monthly meeting of the Association will be held at their hall next MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Reports from the Delegates to the International Convention recently held at Washington.

Choice vocal and instrumental music.

The public are invited. 1t

FINN,

S. E. Corner SEVENTH and ARCH.

25 CENT STOCKING.

The 25 CENT STOCKING is full, regular, smooth in the seams, well shaped, and of good fabric. It is worth more money, and finds ready purchasers.

Mr. FINN invites attention to the following

GREAT CORSET BARGAINS.

50 cent good hand-made Jean Corset.
75 cent well-boned Woven Corset.
$1 finely trimmed 24 boned Woven Corset.
$1·20 extra-boned finely fashioned Corset.
Also, full lines of finer grade Corsets.

GAUZE UNDERWEAR.

A large assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Gauze Shirts and Drawers have just been received, which our customers will undoubtedly discover are bargains, as regards price and quality.
Shirt Bosoms. Large Assortment. Prices Low.
12 cent Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Plaid Muslins, choice lot, from 15 to 40 cents.
Piques, Satin Stripes, fine, 25 cents per yard.

JOHN M. FINN,

S. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND ARCH.

6 10 stf PHILADELPHIA.

IMPROVED INSECT CANOPIES,

In all colors.

GAUZE AND BOBINET LACE, TARLATANS,

Pink, Buff, Blue, Green, and White.

LACE LAMBREQUINS,
LACE SHADES,
LACE CURTAINS,
In Special Designs,
WINDOW SHADES.

WALRAVEN,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT St.,

6 22 thstu9m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

New Stock at Lowest Prices.

No 1226 CHESNUT STREET.

NEWEST DESIGNS IN DRESS GOODS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN BONNETS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN VEILS.
CHEAPEST ALPACAS IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BOMBAZINES IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS IN PHILADA
CHEAPEST CRAPE CLOTHS IN PHILADELPHIA.
EVERY ARTICLE AT LOWEST PRICE.

We would respectfully call attention to our new Dress-making and Suit Department, where every novelty in black suits will be found ready-made and made to order, at shortest notice, by a competent dressmaker, and also call attention to our White Goods and Ladies' Underwear Department. Large Stock of Linen and Lawn Suits, of finest finish, always on hand.

A. MYERS & CO.,

4 22 stuth5ptf No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

COMBINING STYLE, DURABILITY AND EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP.

Jones'

ONE-PRICE

ESTABLISHMENT,

604 Market Street,

GEO. W. NIEMANN.

Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 13 smw tf

WANTED IN AN OFFICE—A YOUTH WHO writes a good hand; wages $3 a week. Address, in handwriting of applicant, "Office Boy, Post Office Box 1876." 6 24 6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 189 DOCK St.
IMMENSE STOCK
OF THE BEST BRANDS
IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.
Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,
THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.
The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw3

☞ A SINGLE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE most skeptical of the efficacy of HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS in Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, etc. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Children take them with impunity. They are the best and most reliable. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA creates new, fresh, and healthy blood, beautifies the Complexion, and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, and all eruptions of the skin.

☞ NOTICE.—BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the "MERCHANTS' WAREHOUSING COMPANY," of Philadelphia, will be opened on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE and at the UNION BANKING COMPANY'S OFFICE. Subscription will also be received by the undersigned.

JOSEPH H. LIVINGSTON,
No. 24 South Front street.
ALEX. P. COLESBERRY,
No. 119 Walnut street.
ROBERT GRAY,
Eighth and Vine streets.
JAMES D. WELSH,
No. 415 Chesnut street.
M. E. McDOWELL,
No. 39 North Water street.
S. WARNER YOUNG,
No. 521 Marshall street.
STEPHEN N. WINSLOW,
No. 241 Dock street.
WILLIAM McALEER,
No. 223 Broad street.
T. HORACE BROWN,
N. E. cor. Broad and Race.
JAMES B. COOPER,
Chamber of Commerce.

6 24 3t

☞ ALL POWDERS AND OUTWARD APPLIcations close up the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse, and flabby, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a Fresh, Healthy, and Youthful appearance, purge the system thoroughly; use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS and HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, which beautifies the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons—vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury, or other deleterious drugs.

☞ NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,
BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.
SWIMMING-SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES AND ALL AGES.
OPEN ALL DAY AND EVENING.
PUPILS RECEIVED AT ALL TIMES.
THE MOST TIMID PERSONS
TAUGHT TO SWIM
IN FROM 6 TO 10 LESSONS.

NOTICE.

On and after TO-DAY Season Tickets will be reduced thirty-three and one-third (33⅓) per cent.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

The Ladies' Classes will hereafter close at 1 P. M. TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1871.

The Natatorium will be open on the FOURTH OF JULY all day and evening for GENTLEMEN SWIMMERS ONLY, there being no Ladies' Classes nor lessons given on that day. 6 24 smws

For further particulars call or address the Proprietors, J. A. PAYNE & BROTHER.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier; thoroughly cleanses and renovates the entire system, and readily enters into the circulation of the blood, after purging with HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, the foul humors that have accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are thoroughly reliable. A test of 20 years has proved this. Try them.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1871.

At a meeting of the Union Republican City Executive Committee, held on the above date, as per resolution, the following persons were selected a Committee to whom was referred the matter of contest of the Twenty-ninth Ward, with full power to act:—

COMMITTEE.
HENRY HUHN, Chairman.
WM. DAWSON.
JOHN DUMBELL.
R. L. BODINE.
W. T. PIERCE.

In accordance with the above, the Committee met on the 23d instant and resolved to reconvene the Twenty-ninth Ward Convention for the nomination of Councilman and School Directors of said Ward, at the northeast corner of Broad and Race streets, on THURSDAY MORNING, June 29, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN L. HILL,
Chairman.
JOHN McCULLOUGH, } Secretaries.
MARSHALL C. HONG, }
1t

☞ IF YOU WOULD HAVE NEW LIFE, NEW Blood, and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. Purify the Blood and Beautify the Complexion by the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They are no cheap patent medicines, but thoroughly Pharmaceutical, and are not equalled by any English or French preparation.

☞ PARTICULAR NOTICE IS CALLED to the fact that

Harper's Hair Dye

is the safest and best ever invented. One trial will suffice to demonstrate this. It is guaranteed to be entirely free from sugar of lead or other poisons, or anything detrimental to health, and gives a beautiful natural color, black or brown, as is desired. For sale by T. R. Callender & Co., and druggists and dealers everywhere. Price only 50 cents. 3 28tuths6m

☞ THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, causing neither nausea or griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day—most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons. After thoroughly purging the system use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, the Great Purifier, and they will insure new life, new blood, and renewed vigor. Try them.

☞ THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The Transfer Books of these Companies will be closed on the 28th inst. and reopened on July 8.

All assents to the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be on the stock as held at the time the books are closed. 6 24 10t

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the WALLACE OIL COMPANY have this day declared their 21st Dividend, payable to the stockholders on demand at the office of the Company, No. 319 WALNUT Street.

JOHN K. WALLACE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, June 23, 1871. 1t*

☞ LATEST STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S Boots and Shoes.—A large assortment of our own make, of different measures, always on hand.
BARTLETT,
2 18 tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

☞ THE "MONITOR GAS GENERATOR" can be seen in operation at COULTER, JONES & CO.'S, No. 702 ARCH Street. No one using gas should fail to examine it. 1t*

NEW PUBLICATIONS

JUST PUBLISHED,

CHARLOTTE ACKERMAN.

A THEATRICAL ROMANCE,
Founded upon interesting facts in the life of a young artist of the last century.
FROM THE GERMAN OF OTTO MULLER,
Translated by Mrs. CHAPMAN COLEMAN AND HER DAUGHTERS, the translators of the MULBACH NOVELS.

This is A REMARKABLE BOOK, and the literary critics who have examined it pronounce it to be one of SURPASSING INTEREST. It is likely to provoke discussion, to be severely criticized, and WARMLY APPROVED.

First edition is already sold, and the second edition is just ready. 12mo. Cloth, price $1·50; in paper, $1·00.

PORTER & COATES, Publishers,
1trp No. 822 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCtioneers.—Four well-secured ground rents, $72, $60, $60 and $60 a year. On Tuesday, June 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described ground rents, viz:—

No. 1. All that ground rent of $72, issuing out of all that lot of ground, at the N. E. corner of Portieth and Myrtle streets; 18 feet front by 190 feet deep. Secured by a two-story brick dwelling—cottage style.

No. 2. All that ground rent of $60, issuing out of a lot, adjoining the above. On east side of Portieth street, 18 feet north of Myrtle street; 18 feet front by 120 feet deep. Secured by a two-story brick dwelling—cottage style.

No. 3. All that ground rent of $60, issuing out of a lot, adjoining the above. On east side of Portieth street, 36 feet north of Myrtle street; 18 feet front by 120 feet deep. Secured by a two-story brick dwelling—cottage style.

No. 4. All that ground rent of $60, issuing out of a lot, adjoining the above. On east side of Portieth street, 54 feet north of Myrtle street; 18 feet front by 120 feet deep. Secured by a two-story brick dwelling—cottage style.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Five well-secured Ground Rents, each $36 a year. On Tuesday, June 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those well-secured yearly ground rents of $36 each, half-yearly, issuing and payable on the first days of April and October, without any deduction for taxes, etc., out of and for five two-story brick messuages and lots of ground, situate on the south side of Kimball street, at the respective distances of 76 feet 1½ inches, 91 feet 1½ inches, 106 feet 1½ inches, 121 feet 1½ inches, and 136 feet 1½ inches, eastward from Twenty-third street, Twenty-sixth ward; containing together in front on said Kimball street 75 feet (each lot being 15 feet front), and extending in depth southward 49 feet 5 inches to a 4 feet wide alley. The above properties are Nos. 2240, 2242, 2244, 2246, and 2248 Kimball street; the said Kimball street being the first street south of Carpenter street. $100 to be paid at time of sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two desirable Lots, Twenty-third street, above Race street. On Tuesday, June 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described lots of ground, viz.:—

No. 1. All that lot of ground situate on the east side of Twenty-third street, 228 feet 3 inches northwest of Race street, Tenth ward, containing in front on Twenty-third street 22 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth 132 feet. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $62·25.

No. 2. All that lot of ground situate on the east side of Twenty-third street, adjoining the above on the north, 22 feet 9 inches front, and in depth 132 feet. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $56·87.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

ARRIVED LATE,

SHIPPED

Just in Time to Escape

The advance in English prices. The execution of orders for many of our best New Patterns English Brussels, and other Carpetings, having been delayed, the goods have just arrived, and as they are now being offered at much less than the same quality can be sold when imported at manufacturers PRESENT prices.

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,

6 17 stuthimrp PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

TWELFTH AND GIRARD AVENUE.

LATOUR OLIVE OIL,

A fresh invoice just imported.
Davis' Diamond Cincinnati Hams.
Louisville Sugar-cured Hams.
Michener's Star Hams.
Bowers & Co. City-cured Hams.
Smoked Beef and Beef Tongues.
St. Louis white Wheat Family Flour.

Families residing in Germantown, by mailing their orders, can have their goods carefully put up, and delivered daily, at the lowest rates.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,

11 10 thstu5 PHILADELPHIA.

ART GALLERY.

Established in 1765.

McCANN'S

Art Galleries and Warerooms,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street.

Oil Paintings,
Mirrors,
Tables,
Frames,
Cornices, Etc.

All Chromos reduced 30 per cent. on form prices. 1 stuth 6mrp

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LIGHT CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING PHAETONS, JENNY LINDS, BUGGIES, ETC.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.

All WORK WARRANTED to be of the b WORKMANSHIP and MATERIALS.

Also, an assortment of SECONDHAND CARRIAGES for sale at reasonable prices.

Special attention given to REPAIRING, REPAINTING, and VARNISHING.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 109 South THIRD Street,

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 9 fmwf

LADIES' LINEN SUITINGS

AT

MILLIKEN'S,

1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street.

BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.

Selling Retail at about Wholesale Prices.

PLAIN BUFF LINEN LAWNS, MODE COLORED LINENS.
FINE NATURAL FLAX COLORED LINENS, CHOCOLATE COL'D LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.
FINE WHITE LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.
NEW PRINTED IRISH LINENS.

Fine assortment of Victoria Lawns, Bishop Lawns, Swiss and India Mulls, Tarlatans, French Muslins, Nainsooks, Soft-finish Cambrics, etc. etc.

BARGAIN LOT OF IRISH LINENS.

A few pieces of REAL GOOD IRISH LINEN, suitable for Shirting or for Ladies' use, at 37½ cents per yard; regular price 50 cents.

Also, a few more pieces of the FINE LINEN at $5 PER PIECE.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

60,000 PAIRS OF KID GLOVES HAVE been sold by us thus far during the year 1871, and in order to increase the ratio of increase of our business, as well as to reduce our very large stock, we are now

SELLING VERY CHEAP.

Genuine Jouvin Kid Gloves, $1·70 a pair.
Genuine Bartley Kid Gloves, $1·70 a pair.
Genuine Bajou Kid Gloves, $1·70 a pair.
Our celebrated "La Belle" Kid Gloves, $1·25.
La Belle Black Kid Gloves, only $1·25.
La Belle White Kid Gloves, only $1·25.
La Belle Light Shades Kid Gloves only $1·25.
La Belle, all colors, Kid Gloves, only $1·25.
La Belle two Button Kid Gloves, light shades.
La Belle two Button Kid Gloves, new tints.
La Belle two Button Black Kid Gloves.
Largest stock of Kid Gloves in Philadelphia.
Hosiery for Ladies', Children, and Gentlemen.
Ladies' regular made Hosiery, 25, 28, 31, 35 up.
Ladies' English Hosiery, regular and ex. length.
Ladies' Balbriggan and Lisle Thread Hose.
Children's Fancy Hosiery, ex. length.
Children's English Hose, regular and ex. length.
Gents' Half Hose, 25, 31, 35 up.
Gents' Half Hose, Lisle Thread, finest quality.
Bargains in Hosiery, to reduce our large stock.
Hamburg Embroidery, Piques, etc., closing out cheap.
Linen Collars and Cuffs, all the new styles.
Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Cloth Brushes.
Nail Brushes, Hat Brushes, Combs, etc. etc.
Fans, all prices, from 5c. to $10.
Fine Silk Fans closing out, prices low.
Linen Fans, 10, 15, 25, 38, 50; Silk Fans up to $10.
Parasols at reduced prices, to close.
Parasols, cheaper than the cheapest.
Children's Parasols reduced, to close out.
Trimmed Parasols, less than cost.
Fringed Parasols, closing out cheap.
All kinds of Parasols, reduced in price.
Buff Sun Umbrellas in all sizes.
Ladies' Gloves for warm weather.
Ladies' Lisle Gloves, fancy tops, 25, 31, 38, up.
Ladies' Buff and White Gloves, 25, 28, 31, up.
Ladies' Gloves, 15c. to $1·50 a pair.
Ladies' French Taffeta Gloves, 50c.
Ladies' English Taffeta, $1 to $1·50.
Children's White and Buff Gloves.
Children's Gloves, 13 cents; two pairs, 25 cents.
Children's Gloves cheap, to close some job lots.
Gents' Silk Gloves, White, Black, and Colored.
Gents' Berlin and Lisle Gloves, 25, 38, 50, up.
Ladies' Castor Gauntlets at $1·25.
Ladies' Castor 2-button Gloves at $1·25.
Gents' Castor Gloves, $1, $1·25, up.
Ladies' Undressed Kid Gloves, $1.
Ladies' Undressed 2-button Kid Gloves, $1·25.
Gents' Gauze Shirts, 25, 50, 75 and $1.
Gents' Furnishing Goods in great variety.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
Importers of Kid Gloves,
Nos. 23 N. EIGHTH Street
6 17stuth and 908 CHESTNUT Street.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE,

No. 1109 CHESNUT Street.

JUST OPENED, AN ENTIRE NEW SHAPE STONE CHINA,

FRENCH FINISH.

Dinner and Tea Sets complete, 108 pieces.....$20·20

ALSO,

Stone China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces	12·00
Stone China Dinner Sets, 97 pieces	7·75
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
White Stone China Chamber Sets	2·50
Decorated Stone China Chamber Sets, 10 ps	4·50
White French China Dinner Sets, 127 pieces	18·00
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	45

An endless variety of all styles White and Decorated China Fancy Goods, etc., at lowest prices.

Parties about furnishing for the country will do well to inspect our immense stock before purchasing.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

SHOW-ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT. [4 22 s 12m

FIRE AND BURGLARPROOF SAFES

STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

SANBORN'S PATENT

Burglar-Proof Safes,

Of Welded Steel and Iron,

MADE BY

AMERICAN

STEAM SAFE CO.

No. 32 S. FOURTH St.

E. W. THOMAS. 3 1 stuth6mrp

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street,

Invite attention to their large assortment o

GAS FIXTURES

OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
FINISHED IN GOLD-GILT, ORMOLU, VERD-ANTIQUE AND IMPERIAL BRONZE,
Which they offer at prices

Lower than Ever Before Known.

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GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON

CHESNUT STREET

CORNELIUS & SONS'

RETAIL

SALESROOMS,

821 CHERRY St.

GAS FIXTURES.

SEWING MACHINES.

DON'T BUY

A Sewing Machine

Until you have examined

THE AMERICAN

Complete Sewing Machine,

Combining the making of BUTTONHOLES, OVERSEAMING, etc., with every other kind of Sewing that can be done on any other Sewing Machine; the price of which is only $75, with a complete outfit:—

☞ *Read the following recommendations:*—

I have had one of the American Combination Machines for nearly three years, and cheerfully testify to its many excellent qualities, as well as its durability. I had previously used the "Wheeler & Wilson," "Grover & Baker," and "Singer." I think that the "American" makes the most perfect stitch of all sewing machines, and decidedly prefer it to any other machine that I am familiar with. It requires hardly any effort to run it, and its entire operation is exceedingly simple and easy.

MISS JENNIE S. MALLORY,
Dressmaker, No. 12 Broas' Row,
Titusville, Pa.

It is the best in the market for all or any kind of work. It is so simple in its construction that a child may readily guide it. My family would not be without it under any circumstances.

J. K. BROOMALL, Ercildoun, Chester Co., Pa.

BURLINGTON, New Jersey, June 14, 1871.

DEAR SIR:—I bought one of the American Buttonhole Overseaming and Complete Sewing Machines, about four weeks ago, for the purpose of making buttonholes in lasting and kid shoes. After having the machine one week, and having but ONE LESSON ON THE SAME, I was enabled to make 600 holes per day. I am now (after four weeks' practice) making 720 holes per day, in a superior manner and with perfect ease. Am very much pleased with the machine, and can heartily recommend it to all those wanting a machine for such purposes.

SALLY FENIMORE.

MOUNT LEBANON, Allegheny co., Pa.

I have lately become the possessor of one of the new and wonderful American Family Sewing Machines, and I feel *surprised* and *delighted* with its truly *overwhelming* performances. It only requires to be known to supersede all others now in use. No one need delay purchasing, for I am convinced that *this Machine* has arrived to a very great degree of perfection. J. E. WILSON, M. D.

Messrs. Hall & Bosley, Gents:—The American Machine which I bought of you last spring gives me the highest satisfaction. I have received hardly any instruction, yet can do all kinds of sewing on it with perfect ease. The best thing I can wish for any housekeeper is that she may have as perfect a Sewing Machine as the American.

Yours truly, MRS. T. M. JONES,
Neilltown, Forest co., Pa.

Call and examine this wonderful Sewing Machine at the

COMPANY'S SALESROOM,
4 22 tuths3m No. 1318 CHESNUT Street.

INSURANCE.

INSURE IN AN OLD Purely Mutual

HOME COMPANY.

NO STOCKHOLDERS TO RECEIVE LARGE DIVIDENDS.

INCORPORATED IN 1847.

THE PENN MUTUAL Life Insurance Company

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET.

Accumulated Fund, nearly.....$4,000,000

Receipts for 1870.....$1,250,000

Principal Features—Small expenses, absolute security, large Return Premiums, Prompt payment of Losses, and liberality to the insured.

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, A. V. P. and Actuary.
H. S. STEPHENS, Secretary.
6 6 tuths21t

WATCHES.

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
2m PHILADELPHIA.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

SABBATH MORN.

Hushed in the deepest, holiest calm,
All nature owns this Sabbath morn;
The breeze sighs softly in a psalm,
Whispering and rustling through the corn!

Calm dwell's unbroken on the hills,
Save by the hum of wandering bee,
Or wild bird's hymn—or hermit rills,
As they sing onwards to the Sea!

Calm in the spirit, Sabbath calm
Shed down from Him who rose to-day;
Healing its wounds with heavenly balm
And sending light to cheer its way!

Be this all calm the blessed token—
Pledge, deep-set, earnest—in my breast,
Of peace, eternal and unbroken,
Full-stored in yonder realms of rest!

REDEMPTION THROUGH HIS BLOOD.

I see Christ's heart yearning over poor sinners—not poor sinners' hearts yearning after Christ.

Will He ever lay aside His character of Redeemer?" "The Lamb in the midst of the throne," points Him out as the one whose redemption-glory will still be seen, though we shall be realizing a different part. Israel when in Canaan realized a different portion from Israel in the wilderness; but this was still their glory, that they were the people of a Redeemer God. When you get into glory, every one of you will be pointed to as a spectacle showing forth the redemption-glory of the Redeemer God. God sees in redemption one of the thoughts dearest to His own heart: it shows out His highest glory, all centred in Christ, according to His eternal purpose. Is that glory in the person of Christ the thing that fills your soul? When telling over all the glories that attach to the person of that Christ, do you say, "Ah, that is the One in whom I have redemption through His blood, even the forgiveness of sins!"

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The session and trustees of the First presbyterian Church, New Orleans, the Rev. Dr. Palmer's, have recently purchased a fine property on Carondelet street, near Euterpe, in that city, as a permanent location for the "Sylvester-Larned Institute." The location is an excellent one, in a quiet, pleasant neighborhood; the buildings commodious and elegant, well adapted to the purposes of a prosperous school.

—A proposition was made in the Southern General Assembly for the organization of a Presbytery in Brazil. There are four ministers there in the neighborhood of Campinas. Two are missionaries, and the other two are connected with the church, viz—The Rev. W. C. Emerson, of Tombeckbee Presbytery, and the Rev. James T. Baird, of the Presbytery of Bethel. And the request comes up for their organization into the Presbytery of San Paulo, and their connection with the Synod of Virginia, as two of the four ministers are connected with that synod. There are also two elders from this country in the same region.

—The Rev. William Hall, late of Carrollton, Ky., was received as a member of the Presbytery of Western Texas at its late meeting, and a call from the Indianola church for his services as pastor placed in his hands.

—The Rev. J. L. Milburn, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, was received from the Presbytery of Hiawassee into the Presbytery of Cherokee, in connection with the Southern General Assembly, a few weeks ago.

—The Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly met at Nashville, Tenn., May 18th. The Rev. J. B. Logan, of Alton, Ill., was chosen Moderator. The Board of Missions reported receipts amounting to $16,400·10½. The subject of engaging in the foreign mission work came before the Assembly in an overture from one of the presbyteries, and in the report of the committee, and was discussed at much length. It was stated that one young man was consecrating himself to this work, and had offered himself to the board. A proposition was made to co-operate with the American Board, but this was objected to on the ground that the American Board had become denominational, and such action would lead to inconvenient complications. A resolution prevailed to instruct the Board of Missions "to ascertain, if possible, the best method of entering upon the work of foreign missions, proceed to raise funds for that purpose, and report to the next General Assembly." Steps were taken to organize two presbyteries of colored Cumberland Presbyterians into a separate synod. A total of 5000 conversions and 4500 accessions to the Church was reported for the year.

—The total number of members reported to the General Assembly is 71,744; of congregations, 514; of ministers, 563; of Sunday-schools, 601. The receipts of the boards (including balances at the beginning of the year) were:—Foreign Missions, $48,344·65; Home Missions, $28,793·67; Freedmen's Missions, $12,271·58; Publication, $27,500·31; Church Extension, $15,624·33; Education, $6564·20. Total, including other miscellaneous funds, $167,626·51.

—The Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church unanimously elected Mr. Ralph Wilkins, a licentiate of Monmouth Presbytery, to the China mission.

—The revised Psalm Book just published by the Board of the United Presbyterian Church, and adopted by the General Assembly, meets with great favor. Already the first edition is exhausted, and several large orders remain unfilled.

REFORMED.

—At the communion season observed on Trinity Sunday in the First Reformed Church of Lancaster, Pa., of which the Rev. A. H. Kremer is pastor, twenty-four persons were added to the church, twenty-one by confirmation and three on certificate.

—At the communion held in the St. John's congregation of Shamokin, Pa., on the 4th inst., under the pastoral care of the Rev. D. W. Kelly, fifty-four persons were added to the membership, twenty-one by the rite of confirmation, and thirty-three by letter and renewal by profession. Of this number thirty-two are heads of families. This accession, in seven months, amounts to sixty-four.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—A new building, to cost between fifty and sixty thousand dollars, is to be erected for the Theological Seminary connected with Oberlin College.

—The First Church in Holyoke, Mass., received thirty-four new members at their last communion, most of them converts in the revival last winter.

—The church in New York which has been designated as the Bethesda Methodist Church, of which the Rev. C. B. Ray is pastor, is a Congregational Church, and has been such from its organization in 1847.

—The Central Church in Chelsea, Mass., voted unanimously to extend a call to Rev. Zachary Eddy, D. D., of Brooklyn.

—The Winthrop Church, Charlestown, of which Rev. Dr. Rankin, of Washington, was the late pastor, has called Mr. De Forrest, of Chicago.

—The Rev. Dr. A. C. Thompson, of Roxbury, Mass., has retired from the pulpit of the Eliot Church in consequence of ill health.

EPISCOPAL.

—The Rev. Dr. Lathrop, in a sermon on Domestic Missions, part of which is published in the *Churchman*, says:—"California has received from the Domestic Missionary treasury within the last twenty years, I think, somewhat more than $60,000. * * * I do not believe we have returned to the Domestic Committee $3000." The total amount contributed last year was $290, of which San Francisco gave but $89·50.

—There are in Detroit seven Episcopal parishes, four of which have large, fine stone edifices. The latest addition, Grace Church, is built of Milwaukee brick, with cut-stone facings, and its interior is commodiously arranged, as well as ornate.

—The *Church Weekly* gives prominence to the following interesting paragraph, the precise drift of which is not apparent to all men: "We are enabled to state on good authority that within the last week a secret caucus was held in the Church of the Incarnation, in New York, whereat it was agreed to crush the rector of Trinity Church in the coming diocesan convention. Among the gentlemen present were the Rev. Messrs. Howland, Conrad, Montgomery, Potter, and Washburn." (The *Church Weekly* is the organ of the extreme Ritualists in New York.)

MORAVIAN.

—Of the Widows' House, Bethlehem, the *Moravian* says:—"This building was founded in the year 1769, and first occupied in October, 1770. From the laying of the cornerstone it was solemnly devoted to the purposes of a home for widowed sisters of the Moravian Church, and more particularly for those whose husbands had died in its service. A friend, whose family has shared in the beneficent operations of this excellent institution, has given the sum of ten thousand dollars for the purpose of permanently restoring it to its original uses."

METHODIST.

—The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its semi-annual meeting June 8. The Treasurer reported the total receipts $92,700, of which $90,000 had been invested. The board ordered the investment of the balance, amounting to $2700.

—The women's missionary scheme is becoming effective in American Methodism; besides the particular facts of $23,000 raised the last year, of forty girls' schools maintained by it in India, and also the Bareilly orphanage, and many Bible-women, it is developing a surprising amount of talent and activity among the American Methodist women themselves.

BAPTIST.

—The Southern Foreign Mission Board report that since 1860 there has been no period when their prospects were more encouraging. They have been considering the expediency of giving up the African mission, but have concluded that it would be unwise to do so. The receipts of the last year were $27,254·51. The Rev. N. B. Williams, of Alabama, has been accepted by the board as a missionary to China. He is a recent graduate of the Greenville Theological Seminary.

—The Rev. J. G. Phillips, formerly a Methodist minister, was ordained as pastor of the Baptist church in Petersburg, N. Y., on May 4.

—A conference of the friends of Christian missions was held lately in Boston. The object was the cause of the Baptist foreign missions, especially the missions in Europe, and the new providential openings in France and in Rome. Conclusions were reached, says the *Watchman*, "which we are confident must prove of lasting good."

LUTHERAN.

—The General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church met at Dayton, Ohio, on June 8. It was feared that the hymn-book question would excite discussion, and perhaps division, but it was disposed of happily. The publication of the old hymn-book in any of its forms was prohibited. "No attempt," says the *Lutheran Observer*, "was made to mntilate the Book of Worship, no substitute offered for the Augsburg Confession, and no change even suggested in the doctrinal basis. On the contrary, a motion made to exclude the 'abuses corrected' from the Augsburg Confession was unanimously and indignantly voted down, and the deliverance made at York explanatory of the true meaning and in defense of the Augsburg Confession was reaffirmed, and ordered to be inserted in the next edition of the Book of Worship."

—The Board of Home Missions reported receipts and expenditures each more than $23,000; 50 missionaries employed; 13 new missions undertaken; 61 church organizations effected; 1731 members added.

CATHOLIC.

—The address of the Catholic ladies of Cincinnati to the Holy Father was signed by ten thousand three hundred ladies.

—The festival of Corpus Christi was celebrated in Montreal with unusual magnificence. It is calculated that 8000 people were in the procession.

—Rev. Ludwig Fink, of St. Joseph's Church, Chicago, Ill., was consecrated Bishop *in partibus* and coadjutor to Bishop Miege, Vicar Apostolic of Kansas, on the 11th inst.

—There are now three Passionist priests stationed permanently at the Church of the Immaculata, Cincinnati, named, respectively, Guido, William, and Sebastian. They speak German, English, Italian, and French.

PUMMELLED BY A PARSON.

A Sacrilegious Burglar Badly Bruised.

Shortly before twelve o'clock on Wednesday night the residence of Rev. Thomas R. Harris, pastor of St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church, Tremont, Westchester county, N. Y., was entered by a burglar whose plundering operations, fortunately, awoke the slumbering head of the family. Having slipped on a pair of pantaloons the minister bounded to an adjoining room, where he saw, and at once "went for," the audacious robber, who was then in the act of rifling a dressing case. The felonious intruder—a fellow of lusty proportions—offered a determined resistance, and in the hand to hand encounter which immediately ensued the parson displayed a laudable amount of muscular Christianity by putting "a head," adorned with a jet black eye and numerous severe contusions, on the sorely bothered apex of his antagonist. During the struggle the fellow found his way to the street door, and would, perhaps, have escaped had not the parson called loudly for assistance, which was soon forthcoming from the startled neighbors, who quickly secured the desperado. On searching his person some eight or nine dollars were found, which the ruffian had secured by breaking open a missionary contribution box and a child's "savings bank." The accused was arraigned before Justice Lent Fischer, and stated that he had only arrived from Germany about two months ago. He was fully committed for the action of the Grand Jury, now sitting at White Plains.

—People say iron natures never weep, and yet we have seen whole rows of cannon in tiers.

—The Sultan has presented a sword of honor to the Redif Pacha, Governor-General of Yemen, for his successful campaign against the rebel Assyr Arabs.

MORE ECCLESIASTICAL LAW.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

Notwithstanding the conclusive and convincing manner in which Judge Ludlow has disposed of the assumption by a vestry of the right to arbitrarily dismiss a minister from his charge without cause assigned and investigation, "A Student of the Canons" has undertaken to make people believe that Judge Ludlow in his argument is all wrong, by stating emphatically that the vestry have the power, in the hope that he may convince some weak minds yet, by stout assertions and by having the last word. He states that "there is no law in Pennsylvania distinguishing between a contract entered into by a clergyman and his parish and one made by any other citizen." In vain does one look for any argument to support this statement, but a ready answer to it may soon be had by simply asking him, Where is the law of Pennsylvania which assimilates these different contracts and subjects them to the same rules? Judge Ludlow has stated that they are not alike; what court has held that they are? The most cursory examination will show how totally unlike they are in every respect.

The law of Pennsylvania concerning contracts between *principal and agent* is that either party may dissolve the contract at his pleasure. This was said in Coffin vs. Landis, Peacock vs. Chambers, and Kirk vs. Hartman, and an examination of these cases will show that they are put upon the ground that the relation of principal and agent has always been in this State liable to be abruptly dissolved at the pleasure of either party. Let us analyze one of these cases as a type of all of them. In the first, Coffin was employed by Landis to sell lands for him at Vineland, New Jersey, at a commission of one-half, or fifty per cent. of the net profits above the costs, interests, and expenses. There was in their contract this clause, "This agreement is not intended to create any partnership." Afterwards Landis discharged Coffin, who then brought suit for what he would have made had he not been discharged; and the court decided that he had no right of action. Peacock vs. Chambers was a proceeding in equity for an injunction to restrain a discharge under circumstances nearly the same, and it was refused. Kirk vs. Hartman was an action for the salary of an *agent*, and was not allowed.

Now, do the Episcopal clergy minister, serve, and preach at a commission or percentage on the net profits of the parish above costs and expenses? If so, they can and should be dismissed at once. Are ministers the *agents* of the vestry? Can the vestry order the minister, or the minister the vestry? The attempt of a vestry in Michigan to do this led to an attempted dismissal and failure.

When a minister is desired by a parish he is called to it, not *hired* by it. He then becomes an integral part of the parish (Wilson vs. McMath, 3 Phillimore's Reports, page 67), and his assent is necessary to a sale of the church lands, as was held by the Supreme Court of the United States in 6 Wheaton, 454. But why require his assent if, upon his refusal, he can be dismissed by the vestry and a person who will consent put in his place? The argument deduced from or based upon the law of principal and agent, or the law of contracts, has no place whatever in this question, and in arguing the St. Clement's Church case the solicitors for the complainants did not put their claims upon that ground; they carefully avoided it, and contended for the rights of the ministers as members of the corporation, who cannot be disfranchised except for cause, and after trial according to the laws thereof.

We come now to the canon 4 of title 2, as amended in 1865, which "A Student of the Canons" says authorizes a dismissal. It is in these words:—"In case a minister who has been regularly instituted or settled in a parish or church be dismissed by such parish or church without the concurrence of the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese, the vestry or congregation of such parish or church shall have no right to a representation in the convention of the diocese until they have made such satisfaction as the convention may require; but the minister thus dismissed shall retain his right to a seat in the convention, subject to the approval of the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese. And no minister shall leave his congregation against their will without the concurrence of the ecclesiastical authority aforesaid," etc.

This canon in its present form is in effect the same as canon 33 of 1804. We say this in answer to the claim that it was written by a person now living, but who really did not write it, because he was not in existence in 1804. It was re-enacted in 1832, and re-written in 1865. It is a *penal* statute, that is, it imposes a penalty for doing an act without the ecclesiastical authority; and it is a familiar rule of construction that a penal statute implies a prohibition of the act subjected to the penalty. Kepner vs. Keepe, 6 Watts, 233. For instance, the act of 1794 imposes a fine of $4 for doing worldly labor on Sunday, but will any one contend that all kinds of worldly labor can be done on that day by simply paying the fine? The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has held otherwise.

But what is the ecclesiastical authority by whose concurring action a dismissal is made regular and canonical, and, by another section of the above canon, entitled to be recorded and submitted to the convention of the diocese? At the same time (1804) that the above penal canon was passed, a *permissive* canon (34) was passed, by which ministers to whom no wrong was imputed, and, therefore, who were not liable to be admonished, suspended, or degraded, might nevertheless have their relation to their parishes or churches dissolved. It was entitled "Of Differences between Ministers and their Congregations," and it provided that in cases of controversy between ministers and their congregations application might be made by *either party* to the bishop, who was to summon all the presbyters of his diocese, and if upon investigation it should appear to them that the differences were irreconcilable, and that a dissolution of the connection was indispensably necessary, they should recommend the minister to resign; and in case he would not, then he became guilty of an offense, and might be suspended.

Here was the ecclesiastical authority without the concurring action of which no minister could be dismissed. It gave the permission and pointed out the way to effect a separation; but as men will not always be governed by law, and it was thought that cases might occur where separation would be attempted without such authority, the other canon was passed to punish such unauthorized separations by all the power of the Church.

These two canons were not *in pari materia*. The same laws did not flow from both of them. They differed in this, that one gave a power, the other punished the unlawful assumption of it. They were both re-enacted in 1808 and in 1832; and in 1859 it was intended to repeal and then introduce a substitute for the canon 34, but the plan miscarried. "A substitute for this canon had been reported by the joint committee on canons, which was not acted upon, while the original canon was repealed."—Hoffman's Eccl. Law in the State of New York, page 271. And since the year 1859 there has been no ecclesiastical authority to concur in a separation by the general canons. Several dioceses, noticing the omission, have passed local canons on the subject; but Pennsylvania has none. Would there be any necessity for local canons on the subject if there was any general one?

The meaning of the quotation from the ordination service about obedience to the bishop is obscure, unless there is an insinuation intended that the clergy of St. Clement's are disobedient to the lawful commands and godly judgments of their bishop. As an insinuation, it is mean; as an assertion, it would be untrue. No clergymen have a higher respect for the office of a bishop than St. Clement's clergy. If the person who fills the office will assume a power to sentence them without hearing, they can easily see that it is the man, not the office, that is wrong. For the office they had so much respect that they did not join its incumbent in their suit for an injunction, little dreaming of there being any necessity for such a step, but the sequel showed that they had a higher regard for their bishop than he had for them. The impression they now have is that when bishops are dragged into a quarrel they ought not to sit and pass judgment upon any of the parties to it, even if they have the authority, but, like judges of the civil law, decline to sit *because interested*, and let others hold the court.

"A MAINTAINER OF HONOR."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ABSTRACT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street, at the close of business hours June 10, 1871:—

RESOURCES.

Investments		$2,481,009·15
Due from banks	603,288 30	
Cash	649,852·12	
		1,253,140·42
Total		$3,734,149·57

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000·00
Surplus and profits		40,620·75
Deposits	$1,893,528·82	
Circulation	800,000·00	
		2,693,528·82
Total		$3,734,149·57

Attest: WILLIAM H. RHAWN, President.
6 17 stuth6t

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1871.

At a meeting of the committee held on the above date the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That Messrs. John Dumbell, William Dawson, and John E. Littleton be appointed a committee to decide all contested seats and organize the Thirteenth Ward Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, Chairman.
JOHN MCCULLOUGH,
MARSHALL C. HONG,
Secretaries.

In accordance with the above resolution all members of the Thirteenth Ward Executive Committee will meet on SATURDAY EVENING, June 24, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the N. W. corner of FRANKLIN and BUTTONWOOD Streets, for the purpose of organization.

JOHN DUMBELL,
WILLIAM DAWSON,
JOHN E. LITTLETON,
Committee.
6 22 3t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment or dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 2 2m Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest due July 1, 1871, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New York, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this city.

The transfer books will be closed for one month from the 15th inst.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 19, 1871. [6 17 1m
JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State.
ISAAC B. SHERWOOD, Sec. of State.
FRANCIS B. BOND, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.

The Interest maturing July 1, 1871, upon the Bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the Banking House of H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia.

The Interest maturing upon Registered Stock at that time will be paid at the Treasury Office only.
6 17 30t NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 25, 1871.

The interest which will become due upon stock of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July, 1871, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New York, from the 3d to the 17th days, inclusive of July, proximo.

ERASTUS N. BATES,
6 17 1m State Treasurer.

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, FACULTY OF ARTS.

The Annual Commencement for conferring Degrees in the different Faculties will be held at the Academy of Music on THURSDAY, June 29, at 10 A. M. The Reverend Clergy, Judges of the United States and State Courts, the Mayor of the city, Select and Common Councils, the candidates for the various degrees, the Alumni Association, and other graduates of the University are invited to join the Faculty in the Foyer of the Academy at a quarter before ten.

FRANCIS A. JACKSON
6 23 5t Secretary of the Faculty of Arts.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. FACULTY OF ARTS.

THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO ANY OF THE COLLEGE CLASSES will be held on TUESDAY, June 27, at 11 o'clock, in the GREEK and LATIN LANGUAGES; and on WEDNESDAY, the 28th, at half-past 10 o'clock, in the ENGLISH STUDIES and MATHEMATICS.

Students may enter to pursue the full course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or the full course for the Degree of Bachelor of Sciences, or any such partial course as the Faculty may sanction.

FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
6 23 4trp Secretary of the Faculty.

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NINTH WARD, June 19, 1871.

At a meeting for organization of the REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF NINTH WARD, held this date, the following officers were unanimously elected:—

JOHN E. ADDICKS, President.
H. C. ALLEMAN, DAVID R. BEITLER, CYRUS HORNE, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL P. JONES, JR., Treasurer.
FRANCIS KEYSER, SAMUEL S. TALBOT, } Secretaries.
JOHN L. HILL,
6 23 2t Member of the City Ex. Com.

TO MY DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS.

Understanding that reports have been circulated that I have withdrawn my name from the canvass I hereby authorize my friends to assert that I will, under all circumstances, be a candidate before the Convention, for the Democratic nomination for PROTHONOTARY of the COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
6 20 6t* Fifth Ward.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1871.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of United States tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871.

6 10 3w A. HORNER, Secretary.

J. & L. L. BARRICK'S LEGITIMATE Tailoring Establishment, No. 41 S. TENTH Street, where you can get the best suit for the least money. Where, furnishing your own material you can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand, to show which is no trouble, and to sell the same at rates not to be excelled is our highest ambition. 5 2 cuths26t

PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MASTER'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Two three-story brick stores, No. 1128 and 1130 Passyunk road, northwest corner of Ellsworth street, with two three-story brick dwellings in the rear, fronting on Ellsworth street. In pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Common Pleas, sitting in Equity, December Term, 1870, No. 9, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday, June 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. All those two three-story brick dwellings and lots of ground, north side of Ellsworth street, Nos. 805 and 807; each about 12 feet 6 inches front, and 23 feet 8½ inches deep. They will be sold separately.

No. 2. All that three-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, west side of Passyunk road, above Ellsworth street, being No. 1128; about 12 feet front, and 56 feet 7 inches in depth.

No. 3. All that three-story brick store and lot of ground, situate at the northwest corner of Passyunk road and Ellsworth street; containing in front on Passyunk road about 14 feet 4 inches, and extending in depth on Ellsworth street 45 feet. Sale absolute.

By order of W. W. Wiltbank, Master, No. 627 Walnut street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 7 17 24 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ESTATE OF Rebecca W. Morris, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Well-secured redeemable ground-rent; $84 a year. On Tuesday, June 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured redeemable ground-rent of $84 a year, payable 1st of March and September, issuing out of all that lot of ground, situate at the northeast corner of Twenty-second and Catharine streets, Twenty-sixth ward; thence extending east along Catharine street 16 feet; thence northward 60 feet to a 5-feet wide alley; thence westward along said alley 8 feet 7½ inches, more or less; thence southwest 17 feet 5½ inches, more or less, to Twenty-second street; thence southward 45 feet ⅞ of an inch to Catharine street, the place of beginning. It is secured by a three-story brick store and dwelling.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 17 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2118 Emerald street. On Tuesday, June 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate No. 2118 Emerald street; containing in front 12 feet, and extending in depth 65 feet; has 9 rooms, marble base and step, range, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$1800 may remain until October next. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 17 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 910 Fitzwater street, west of Ninth street. On Tuesday, June 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Fitzwater street, corner of Montcalm street, No. 910; containing in front on Fitzwater street 15 feet, and extending in depth 45 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, leading into and from Montcalm street. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 10 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel two-story brick dwelling, No. 1928 Amber street. On Tuesday, June 27th, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick dwelling and back building and lot of ground, situate on the northwesterly side of Amber street, No. 1928; containing in front 18 feet, and extending in depth 111 feet 6 inches. The house contains 6 rooms. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 15 17 24 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH street.

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,

Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices

HOLLAND SHADES,

PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.

BLINDS painted and trimmed
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc. Repairing promptly attended to.

B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
3 7 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS. (3 28 mwf
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1871.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the first day of June, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CULVERTS AND FOR POLICE PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz:—First. For the construction of culverts, one hundred and tweaty-five thousand dollars. Second. For the purchase of ground and the erection and extension of buildings for Police Station-houses, three hundred thousand dollars. For which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars; or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mention, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 1, 1871, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes;" and that the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 2 24t

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.

PANCOAST & MAULE,
THIRD and PEAR Streets,
Plain and Galvanized
Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes
For Gas, Steam and Water.
FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS, BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING

Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.

Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

ICE.

"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SATISFY ALL."
"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE WAGON."
KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.
THOS. E. CAHILL, President.
E. P. KERSHOW, Vice-President.
A. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.
Principal Office,
No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Branch Offices and Depots,
North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master street.
Ridge Avenue and Willow street.
Willow Street Wharf, Delaware avenue.
Twenty-second and Hamilton streets.
Ninth Street and Washington avenue.
Pine Street Wharf, Schuylkill.
No. 4833 Main Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North Second street, Camden, N. J., and Cape May, New Jersey.

1871. Prices for Families, Offices, etc. 1871.
8 pounds daily, 50 cents per week.

12	"	"	65	"	"
16	"	"	80	"	"
20	"	"	95	"	"

Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each delivery. 4 28 36t

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
No. 41 S. FOURTH STREET.
Steam and Hot-water Heating, Gold's Patent Cast Iron Apparatus.

Architects, Builders and others desiring building heated with steam or hot water should not fail to examine this apparatus, which is superior to all the imitations offered for sale. Our cast-iron Radiators are adapted to high as well as low-pressure steam.

Steam-fitting in all its branches done at the shortest notice.

Particular attention paid to ventilation.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

WOOD'S AMERICAN KITCHENER,

on the European principle, of neat and durable construction, suitable for public institutions, hotels, and private residences, having powerful waterbacks, and its cooking and baking qualities cannot be surpassed.

Also,

WOOD'S PARIS RANGE,

of a new and beautiful design, a superior Cooking and Baking Range, and the best construction for heating purposes yet offered for sale.

Sole Agents for the sale of
GRIFFITH'S PATENT
ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATORS,
for ventilation, and a sure cure for smoky chimneys.

BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATERS.

The latest improvements, and the best in the market.

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5 6 stuth 26up No. 41 S. FOURTH St.

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL.
3 10 1y§

SNOWDEN & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

PUT-IN-BAY.

At break of day one September morning, nearly sixty years ago, the brig Lawrence, flagship of Captain Perry's Lake Erie squadron, was riding quietly at anchor in a harbor formed by a group of small islands near the western extremity of the lake. As the heavy shadows which had rested all night long upon the waters of the bay grew less and less dense, and the forms of the surrounding islands began to make their appearance through the morning mists, the usual signs of renewed life became apparent on board the fleet.

The shrill whistle of the boatswain could be heard summoning the crews to their morning duties, the watches upon deck were relieved and allowed to go below, and the hum of voices showed that the sleepers had all been awakened and the business of the day begun.

Suddenly the sailor upon the look-out at the mast head of the Lawrence bent forward and hailed the deck. From the elevated position where he stood carefully scanning the horizon a sight startling but not unexpected had met his view. Beyond the intervening islands, and concealed by their wooded shores from the decks, the lifting shadows now revealed six large vessels slowly moving down from the northwest. This was the British fleet, which, under command of Captain Barclay, one of Nelson's bravest veterans, had left the Canada shore upon the previous evening with the intention of settling the disputed question of naval supremacy upon the waters of Lake Erie before the sinking of another sun.

The intelligence of its approach was quickly communicated to Perry by the officer of the deck. The promptness with which orders were given for the squadron to get under way, and the activity displayed in their execution, showed that the young commander was not unprepared for the emergency. Anchors were weighed, sails spread, and the small boats lowered and manned with carsmen prepared to assist the light breeze, which it was feared might not prove strong enough to impel the vessels into the open waters of the lake. As they slowly beat out from the harbor towards the spot where the British fleet lies awaiting them, the broad blue battle-flag of the commander, inscribed with the dying words of the lamented Lawrence, is run up to the peak of the flag-ship amidst the enthusiastic shouts of the men. These are answered by responsive cheers from the crews of the other vessels, as the ensign floats out upon the breeze, and the inscription is revealed to them by the clear light of the morning sun. Before nightfall the thunder of the guns had died away, and the hard-earned victory was won. A great naval battle had been fought, and, along with the entire British fleet, the control of the lakes had passed permanently into the hands of the Americans.

The harbor from which Perry set sail at daybreak to meet the foe, and to which he returned after the battle to bury the dead and repair the shattered ships of both squadrons, is formed by a group of about twenty small islands situated near the western extremity of Lake Erie, and has ever since been known by the name of Put-in-Bay. Tradition states that its existence and its superior facilities as an anchorage for the fleet were first pointed out to Perry by a Canadian half-breed, who had volunteered for the cruise in Sandusky. Its advantages for such a purpose in time of war are certainly conspicuous. Lying well out from the shore, though available for vessels drawing twelve feet of water, Put-in-Bay, unlike the other harbors of the lake, has no bar to obstruct its entrance, and is free from dangerous rocks. Its position, to, is an important recommendation. Looking toward the Canada shore, it adjoins the passage to the upper lakes, while at the same time affording a favorable point for the defense of the neighboring coast of Ohio, and the mouths of the many streams which here empty into Lake Erie.

The group of islands encircling the waters of Put-in-Bay has become at the present day a favorite place of summer resort. The opportunities afforded here for boating and fishing are unsurpassed, while the visitor, quite out of sight and hearing of the roar and bustle of the busy word, insensibly forgets its cares, and enjoys the delicious sense of repose which belongs peculiarly to the place.

There is little in the appearance of the islands to suggest the thought of war, or to recall the fierce conflict which once took place in sight of their shores. The echoes of the great guns have died away, and the smoke of battle no longer hangs over the water. No more warlike spectacle is seen there than an occasional revenue-cutter at anchor in the tranquil bosom of the bay. In place of the blood of heroes, with which the waters of the lake were crimsoned, is only the red juice of the grape, which every autumn is produced abundantly upon the numerous islets. Whether owing to the mild climate, or to some peculiarity in the nature of the soil, here seems to be the chosen home of the vine. The Catawba, driven by disease from the neighborhood of Cincinnati, thrives luxuriantly, and never fails to reward the cultivator with its ripened clusters. Not all of the islands, however, are under cultivation. Some of them are steep masses of limestone rock rising abruptly from the water, and worn by the action of the weather into fantastic forms. Others are still covered with a growth of forest trees.

The summer idler at Put-in-Bay will often take a boat in the early morning, and repairing to one of these little islets, remain during the heats of the day reading, writing, or reclining under the trees, and looking off over the broad surface of the lake. In such a seclusion he has leisure to listen to the many-keyed voices of nature, which at other times fall unheeded upon the ear. The hum of the bee's wing, the distant song of a bird from some inner recess of the woods, and the rustling of the leaves in the summer breeze, are the only sounds to be heard, and these rather heighten than diminish the feeling of solitude. The cares of life seem as far away as the white wings of the distant ships, which, with hulls invisible, slowly glide along the horizon, and earth's honors and prizes as transitory as yonder gleam in the sunshine where some fish has leaped from the water.

As we turn our gaze toward the neighboring shores the mind insensibly reverts to the scenes of the past. Many of the islands in view still bear the names given to them by Perry. Pebble Island is so called from the smooth white pebbles of which its beach is composed. The one upon which the officers of both squadrons who were killed in the action are interred is called Willow Island, from a sapling planted at the time over their resting-place. This has increased in size with the lapse of years, and is now a stately tree, with a trunk several feet in diameter. Upon it is an inscription giving the names of the six officers, three Americans and three British, who are buried under its shadow. As we lie in our shady nook, and ook across the intervening water, we seem to see the mournful funeral pageant rehearsed. The day is calm, and the peaceful surface of the lake unruffled by a single breath of air. At anchor in the bay, side by side, ride the vessels so lately engaged in conflict. Yawning holes in their hulls and shattered spars indicate the deadly nature of the ordeal through which they have passed. No sound disturbs the stillness of the scene, till suddenly a puff of smoke shoots from the single remaining gun of the Lawrence, followed by a loud report, which echoes from island to island, and finally dies away in the distance. This is succeeded after a brief pause by a similar report from the captured Queen Charlotte. These are no longer indications of hostility, but are minute-guns fired over the remains of the brave. Presently boat after boat puts out from the fleet, and moves slowly towards the shore, the measured cadence of their oars keeping time to the mournful music of the drum and fife. The foremost boats contain the bodies of the deceased officers, wrapped in the flags of their respective nations.

Arrived at the beach, the funeral procession forms. The lifeless remains are tenderly lifted from the boats, and borne upon the shoulders of the seamen to their resting-place—a pleasant spot near the margin of the lake. Behind them follow their late companions—English and Americans alternating, in the reverse order of rank, Perry himself bringing up the rear. Side by side the late antagonists are laid in their graves, the same burial service is read over them, and volleys of musketry conclude the ceremony. The living disperse to their accustomed pursuits; the dead are left to their long slumber, no whit the less peaceful from the proximity of those who had so lately been their mortal foes.

Gibraltar Island, another member of this group, named from the steep and rugged nature of its sides, was often used by Perry as a look-out station. It is now the property of the well-known banker, Jay Cooke, who has crowned its summit with a spacious country house. Upon one of its headlands the corner-stone of a handsome monument was laid in 1858 with impressive ceremonies. Though the original design was not carried out, a smaller monument, surmounted by a bronze vase, has been erected by the liberality of the present owner. In order to render this island available for cultivation, and to add to its natural beauty, ship-loads of earth were brought from more favored localities and transported up its steep sides. Probably, if economy alone had been consulted, this species of horticulture would not have been found to pay very handsome dividends, in which respect it might, perhaps, bear a faint resemblance to the model farms of some of our city editors and clergymen. However, the care bestowed upon it has rendered the island a very delightful spot, which is probably all that the owner expected. He is accustomed to resort hither at such times as his extensive business will permit, and here he often entertains his friends. In his absence the house is never closed, but remains open for the reception of visitors, of whom there is always an abundance. These are not mere sight-seers, like those who visit the seats of the English nobility in the absence of their owners, and for the sake of a handsome fee, which, if report speaks truly, is sometimes divided between the master of the house and his servants, are shown through the great halls where the ancestral portraits are hung, the chambers which have been occupied by royalty, and the chapel where repose the long line of titled forefathers.

The guests of our American gentleman are chiefly clergymen—members of a denomination more remarkable, as a rule, for faithful labor in the Master's service than for the large salaries paid to its ministers. Many of these gentlemen have never had such a thing as a vacation—a period of rest to be devoted to nothing but enjoyment, in which the powers both of body and mind may recuperate. They cannot afford to take such an indulgence themselves, nor do their people understand the necessity of giving it. Many a tired worker has been suddenly surprised at receiving a kind invitation to spend a few days at Put-in-Bay from one who has previously been an entire stranger. A check sufficient to defray the expenses of his journey often accompanies the invitation. Thus it happens that a goodly number of country clergymen can almost always be found at his hospitable residence. Within the house is a library, numbering among its contents some rare books, which have probably been inaccessible to many of them.

It would be difficult to decide which they enjoy most—dipping into the contents of some of these volumes, or imitating their brethren, the Baptists, for a time, and disporting in the waters of some secluded cove—the fishing and sailing excursions upon the lake, or the noontide rest upon one of the smaller islands, when

> "Over the broad lake shines the sun—
> The lake that Perry battled upon—
> Striking the upland fields of maize,
> That gleam in the soft October haze;
> And nature is tracing, with languid hand,
> Lessons of peace on lake and land."
>
> —*Harper's Magazine for July.*

Anecdote of George IV.

His late Majesty George IV is the hero of the following anecdote:—Peel went to Brighton to inform the King of the death of the Premier, Lord Liverpool, and had some difficulty in checking the grief of the father of his people, whose anxiety for the welfare of the State was intense and tearful. He succeeded, however, in dispelling his fears for a time, and left him tranquil.

In the course of the night, however, a servant went to the door of the Home Secretary, to beg that he would go down to the King at once, without waiting to dress himself, as his Majesty was again taken seriously ill. Peel promptly obeyed the summons, in his dressing gown and slippers, and found the King unquestionably worse than he had ever seen him before, and harping upon the difficulties with which he was threatened, out of which, he declared, there was no possibility of escape. He proposed that Peel should write, without a moment's delay, to the Duke of Wellington, and summon him to the Pavilion. Peel assured the King that there was no necessity for such extraordinary hurry, and prevailed upon him to wait till the next day, when he would be more calm, and better able to determine on the most desirable course to adopt under the emergency. The King consented to this adjournment, and made protestations of unflinching confidence in the Duke of Wellington and Peel, confessing that, with two such ministers by his side, it would be culpable in him to despair. He embraced Peel warmly and wept upon his shoulder; when suddenly, in the midst of his excitement and his protestations of attachment and confidence, he broke off, exclaiming, "Peel, who made your dressing-gown?" Peel confessed his ignorance, and the King his astonishment at it. "Open that wardrobe," he said, "and I will show you what a dressing-gown ought to be." Peel obeyed, and drew forth an ample *robe de chambre*, composed of rich material, and elaborately ornamented, which the King desired him at once to put on. He then requested him to turn himself round before a cheval looking-glass, which was in the room, and judge for himself how much better it became him than the dressing-gown he had been wearing—a ready-made article, but with which he had for some time been thoroughly contented. My informant does not feel sure whether the King presented the dressing-gown to his visitor or not, but he told me that he knew he made him wear it for some time, while he sat by the King's side listening to a string of anecdotes connected with tailoring, which the sight of the dressing-gown had conjured up. Gradually the King, warming with his congenial theme, talked himself into good spirits, said he was sure Peel must be tired, and recommended him, nothing loth, to go back to his chamber. The King took an affectionate leave of him, but allowed him to return the following morning, without expressing any desire for another interview. The very next news that reached him from the Pavilion was that Canning, who was ill at Brighton at the time, had been conveyed to the Pavilion in a sedan-chair, and had had the interview with George IV, which led to his appointment as Prime Minister in Lord Liverpool's place, and to the secession of the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Peel, and their friends, from the Government.—*Memoir of C. M. Young, Tragedian, by his Son.*

FINANCIAL.

A STATE BOND
AND
RAILROAD MORTGAGE
BOTH IN ONE.

FIRST MORTGAGE
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Selma and Gulf Railroad Co.
GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA.
FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon a first-class completed Trunk Line of Railway extending from Selma, Alabama, to Pensacola, Florida—the finest harbor on the Gulf. The payment of both principal and interest is guaranteed by the State of Alabama, whose currency obligations sell in the market at 104. The total direct debt of the State is only $6,000,000, and the indirect possible indebtedness, caused by its railway guarantees, amounts only to $8,000,000, making the maximum possible indebtedness of the State below $15,000,000, which sum is less than its debt in 1837, when an issue of bonds to the extent of $15,500,000 was made to establish a banking system, which debt was reduced by redemption to $4,000,000 in 1861, previous to the war. The taxable property of the State is now thrice what it was at that time, and the population more than double.

The Bonds offered are thus equally valuable either as a Railroad Mortgage or as a State Bond; and with the double security thus provided, we unhesitatingly recommend them as equal to any investment in the market.

PRICE, 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of express charges.
Pamphlets and circulars furnished.

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No. 32 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
FOR SALE IN PHILADELPHIA BY
DeHaven & Bros.,
Elliott, Collins & Co.,
Townsend Whelen & Co.,
Barker Bros. & Co.,
W. H. Shelmerdine & Co.,
Bowen & Fox,
And by Bankers and Brokers generally. 6 20 mthslm

NEW GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS
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PHILADELPHIA AND READING
RAILROAD COMPANY.
Seven Per Cent. Per Annum in Currency or Six Per Cent. Gold.
Free from all Taxes.
Forty Years to Run, with Sinking Fund Attached.

Interest payable June 1 and December 1.

Seven per cent. bonds, either coupon or registered, at option of purchaser.
Six per cent. gold bonds, coupons only, payable either in London or Philadelphia.
We call attention to this very safe and desirable home investment, which we offer at PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST to date of purchase, for the Seven Per Cent. Currency Bonds, or at

98 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY

For the Six Per Cent. Gold Loan.
Full particulars can be had at the office of either of the undersigned,
DREXEL & CO.
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ISSUED IN CONNECTION WITH
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OF LONDON,
AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

We would call the special attention of Americans going abroad to the complete arrangements made by our London House, in their office, at
No. 41 LOMBARD Street,
For the comfort and convenience of holders of our Circular Letters, and especially with reference to their correspondence and the latest advices from the United States.
Persons taking Credits through us can have their passports furnished without extra charge.
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5 9 tuths2m PHILADELPHIA.

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Stocks and Bonds,
Here and in New York, and every facility furnished to parties desiring to have them carried.
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In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

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Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication wit both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

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AND
MINNESOTA RAILROAD.
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
On a Completed Road,
Free of U. S. Tax.

This road is now in the dullest season of the year earning more than 12 per cent. net on the amount of its mortgage obligations.
Its 7 per cent. gold bonds are equal for security to Government or any Railroad issue. They command a ready market, and we are prepared to buy and sell them at all times. No investment in the market, possessing equal guarantees of safety, returns an equal percentage of interest. The Chicago Burlington, and Quincy has given a traffic guarantee, and obligates itself to invest in these bonds 50 per cent. of the gross earnings derived from all business from this road. This is sufficient indication of the estimate of this enterprise by the largest and most far-sighted corporation in the West. A limited quantity still for sale by

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And by Bankers and Brokers generally. 6 21 swst

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On Thursday morning,
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Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24 3

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On Tuesday morning,
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At 11 o'clock, peremptory sale Men's and Boys' Straw and California Hats, Caps, etc., comprising stock of a retailer. 6 24 2t

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Every THURSDAY during the season.
Cash advances made on consignments without additional charges. 2 8

LUMBER

1871 SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK, 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR, 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK, 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK, 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE, 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY, 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW, 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING, 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULS, BROTHER & CO., No. 2000 SOUTH Street, 1871

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES, COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES, 1 COMMON BOARDS, 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS, WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS, YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS 1¼ and 6/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES, HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES, PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY, Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

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CARPET CLEANING
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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MASONIC.

Solemn Ceremonies at Mount Moriah Cemetery at Noon To-day—Unveiling and Dedication of a Monument to the Memory of the Late Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania—Tribute by Past Master Henry M. Dechert.

To-day an unusual event in the Masonic fraternity of Philadelphia transpired, being the dedication of a monument to the memory of the late Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, William Bockius Schnider. For more than a quarter of a century he had held the same office of high trust and honor: he succeeded his father, Charles Schnider, the successor of his father, William Schnider, who was the first Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge of this State. The son of the late Grand Tyler now holds the same eminent office, which has been filled by the Schniders from time almost immemorial. William Bockius Schnider died in 1867, and his remains were placed in the family vault in Monument Cemetery. Scarcely a year ago they were removed to Mount Moriah Cemetery, West Philadelphia. The project of erecting a memorial shaft was then started, and gained favor at once. Subscriptions were raised, and under a plan which permitted every Mason in the State to give his moiety. Seven thousand dollars were thus raised, and just meet the necessary expenses. The monument was constructed by Van Gunden & Young, of this city, the latter of whom went to Italy, procured a block of purest marble, and had the work executed under his supervision. The base is triangular, each side being sixteen feet in length, the height being thirteen feet. It is formed of three layers of marble, each succeeding layer being somewhat smaller than its predecessor, so that the appearance given is that of a flight of steps. Next follows, upon the top, the die, which has upon one side a bust of the deceased, the altar and Bible on another, and Masonic emblems on the third. The shaft is of the Corinthian order, nineteen feet high, and is surmounted by the square and compass cut in marble. The die and shaft are of the purest Italian marble. The total length of the monument is thirty-five feet.

To participate in the dedication of this the first monument raised by the Masons of this jurisdiction, invitations were sent to all the lodges, nearly every one of which sent their delegations to participate in the solemn ceremonies. At 11 o'clock this morning, when all the delegations had arrived, the procession was formed at the cemetery gate by the Grand Marshal, Mr. George W. Wood, in this order:—

Representatives of lodges in order of seniority, thus:—Excelsior, No. 491; Robert A. Lamberton, No. 487; St. Paul's, No. 481; Covenant, No. 456; Welcome, No. 453; Stephen Girard, No. 450; Philo, No. 444; Potter, No. 441; Mozart, No. 436; William J. Schnider, No. 419; Perkins, No. 402; Vaux, No. 393; Apollo, No. 336; Pennsylvania, No. 380; Williamson, No. 369; Corinthian, No. 368; Humboldt, No. 359 (German); Melita, No. 295; Orient, No. 289; Keystone, No. 271; Shekinah, No. 246; Integrity, No. 187; Eastern Star, No. 186; Meridian Sun, No. 168; Mount Moriah, No. 165; Franklin, No. 134; Industry, No. 131; Phœnix, No. 130; Rising Star, No. 126; Union, No. 121; St. John's No. 115; Solomon's, No. 114; Columbia, No. 91; Philadelphia, No. 72; Lafayette, No. 71 (of which the deceased was a Past Master); Concordia, No. 67; Washington, No. 59; Harmony, No. 52; Lodge No. 51; Montgomery, No. 19; and Lodges Nos. 9, 3, and 2.

Then followed the Committee on Monument and grand officers in usual order.

The monument stands in the centre of the "Circle of St. John," radiating from which are the lodge lots. When the procession reached this Masonic ground it halted, the brethren opened to the right and left, while the grand officers passed through to take their places on the platform. Then brethren then formed in a hollow square around the shaft.

William J. Kelly, of Lodge No. 59, and Secretary of the Building Committee, then addressed the Deputy Grand Master, Samuel C. Perkins (acting in the place of Grand Master Robert A. Lamberton, who was unavoidably detained in Harrisburg), thus:—

Right Worshipful Grand Master:—The committee to whom was intrusted the duty of procuring and erecting a monument to the memory of our deceased brother, William B. Schnider, late Grand Tyler of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, have performed that duty, and the monument is now ready to be dedicated, with ceremonies accordant with the ancient usages of the fraternity.

To which the acting Grand Master returned:—

My Brother:—I congratulate the committee upon the completion of their labors, and it affords me satisfaction to comply with the expressed wish of the brethren; and, with the assistance of the grand officers, I shall now preceed to solemnly dedicate this monument to the memory of that good Mason and faithful officer whose name it bears.

Brethren, the blessing of Heaven upon our labors will now be asked by the Grand Chaplain, Brother George W. Maclaughlin.

Grand Chaplain Maclaughlin then delivered this prayer:—

Consecration Prayer.—Almighty and ever-glorious and Gracious Lord God, Creator of all things, and Governor of everything Thou hast made, mercifully look upon Thy servants, now assembled in Thy name and in Thy presence, and bless and prosper "all our works begun, continued, and ended in Thee." Graciously bestow on us wisdom in all our doings; strength of mind in all our difficulties, and the beauty of harmony and holiness in all our communications and work. Let faith be the fruit of our obedience to Thy revealed will. And, finally, graciously be pleased, O Thou sovereign Architect of the Universe, to bless the craft wheresoever dispersed, and make them true and faithful to Thee, to their neighbor, and to themselves. And when the time of our labor is drawing near to an end, and the pitcher of our strength is declining to the ground, graciously enable us to pass through "the valley of the shadow of death," supported by "Thy rod and Thy staff," to those mansions beyond the skies, where love and peace and joy forever reign before Thy throne. Amen.

The brethren then answered—Glory be to God on high, on earth peace, good will toward men.

The Grand Master then said, "Let the monument now be unveiled," and the canvas was dropped from the glittering shaft.

The chairman of the Building Committee, Mr. John Q. Ginnodo, of Lodge No. 19, delivered this address to the Grand Master:—

Right Worshipful Grand Master:—On behalf of the lodges whom he faithfully served for so many years, and whose contributions have erected this tribute to his memory, I now present to you, representing the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, this monument, which marks the spot where repose the mortal remains of Brother William B. Schnider, late Grand Tyler of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

The Grand Master said:—In the name of the supreme and eternal God, the grand Architect of heaven and earth, to whom be all glory and honor, I dedicate this monument to the memory of our deceased brother, William B. Schnider, for many years Grand Tyler of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

The Grand Chaplain then prayed:—"O Lord God, there is no god like unto Thee, in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, Who keepest covenant and shewest mercy unto Thy servants, who walk before Thee with all their hearts.

"Let all the people of the earth know that the Lord is God, and that there is none else. Let all the people of the earth know Thy name and fear Thee."

Response by the brethren—"The Lord is gracious, and His mercy endureth forever."

The Grand Chaplain then said:—

Blessed be the Lord, that hath given rest unto His people. The Lord our God be with us, as He was with our fathers. Let Him not leave us nor forsake us; that He may incline our hearts unto Him, to walk in all His ways, and to keep His commandments, and His statutes, and His judgments, which He has commanded.

Response by the Brethren—Glory be to God on high, peace on earth, good will towards men.

The procession then reformed and marched to an adjoining grove, where a platform was raised, on which acting Grand Master Samuel C. Perkins, Senior Grand Warden, Alfred R. Potter; Junior Grand Warden, Robert Clark; Grand Treasurer, Peter Williamson; Grand Secretary, John Thomson; Grand Chaplain Maclaughlin; Senior Grand Deacon, Andrew Robeno; Junior Grand Deacon, Joseph H. Boswell; Grand Stewards, William Noble and L. A. Ridgway; Grand Marshal, George W. Wood; Grand Sword-Bearer, James Simpson; Grand Pursuivant, Charles R. Shantz; Grand Tyler, Charles Schnider, and Past Master Henry M. Dechert, Lodge No. 274, took their seats.

The latter then delivered this eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased:—

Address by Henry M. Dechert, P. M. of Hamilton Lodge, No. 274.

Right Worshipful Sir and Brethren:—Soon after the death of our brother a few warm-hearted men, some of his personal friends, suggested the placing of a suitable memorial stone over his grave.

The proposition was so favorably received by the brethren, that a committee was formed on behalf of a large number of the lodges in the jurisdiction for the purpose of completing the work.

The monument stands upon a granite base, and is of pure and unblemished Italian marble; it has been sculptured by skilful workmen. The delicate carving almost rivals the tracing upon the leaves of the forest trees, the monuments of God's mercy and care for man.

We walk reverently down the aisles of this peaceful cemetery, consecrated by the tears of thousands who have carried here piously and tenderly their loved ones sifted from earth to heaven. They are at rest now—all dust, and the grass waves in the summer's breeze, and the rain falls upon them, but they heed it not.

We have turned aside for a brief hour from the busy scenes of life, to take part in these solemn services. Standing in this resting-place for the dead, we are reminded that we, too, are mortal, and that all these now sleeping around us once were animated with the hopes, the fears, and the joys of life.

Their morning hours shone bright in the beams of promise; they passed away as the leaves of the forest before the summer's storm or the autumn's blast, and like unto them, their bodies have withered and gone again into the dust from whence they sprang.

The infidel would stand here as one without hope. These graves, this silence of the dead, would tell him nothing, save the dread story of decay and of eternal death.

The sublime principles of our faith teach us that man is immortal; the voice of God, speaking to us through Revelation, says, "We shall not all sleep; but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump. So when the corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written:—

"Death is swallowed up in victory."

"O Death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?"

We stand here between the past and the future; the present is a narrow isthmus between two boundless oceans; the one is marked for a few thousand miles from the shore by the tracks of vessels now dismantled and useless; the other is an abyss whose waters no mortal eye can see.

Masonry teaches us the doctrine of a blessed immortality. We have deposited in the grave of our lamented brother the evergreen as an emblem of our faith in the immortality of the soul. We are reminded by it that we have an immortal part within us, which shall never, never die.

We have come here to renew our faith over the grave of our late brother, William B. Schnider, and to testify to each other as to the purity and the faithfulness of his life. He walked in and out among us in the discharge of his official duties, and by his honesty and manliness of character won the esteem and love of all his brethren.

We were accustomed to receive from him the friendly summons to our several Lodges and Chapters; he is now gone, and we are left to commemorate his virtues, so that he may become an example for his children and children's children.

His brethren in Masonry have erected this monument, that all men who pass by may know of him as we knew him.

Brother Schnider was born in this city on the 28th day of March, 1817, and died on the 19th day of December, 1867. He was appointed in the month of December, 1841, Grand Tyler of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and continued in the laborious discharge of the duties of that office until his death.

He was a man of quick apprehension and of clear and decided judgment. His powers of memory were extraordinary, and beyond those of any other man known to our community. These characteristics eminently fitted him to be a faithful sentinal at the portals of our temple. No eavesdropper or *cowan* could gain admittance while he stood at the gates.

His genial smile welcomed the fraternity when they went up to the temple. Young and old alike sought for advice from him as a friend. Visiting brethren came to him as one they would not ask of in vain. The stranger or wayfaring man appealed in his distress to the Grand Tyler, and our Brother Schnider, first finding the complaint to be just, responded with alacrity and tender sympathy to the cry of distress. His own purse was always open for the relief of a worthy but distressed brother—his hand was ever ready to sustain him—his heart beat responsively to our joys and sorrows. Home was the happiest place on earth for him, there he met affectionate relatives and friends whose comfort and happiness were his constant care. We remember to-day with our fraternal sympathy the widow and orphans whose bereavement, now chastened by time, still discovers the vacant seat in the family circle.

He was always to be trusted in small things as well as in greater affairs, and it can be truly said that during his life he wronged no man, and failed to discharge no single trust confided to him. He lived and died an honest man.

In this solemn presence I would use no words of studied eulogy. This monument has been erected by his brethren from no spirit of display or worldly show.

"Can storied urn or animated bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can Honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or Flattery soothe the dull cold ear of death?"

Perhaps the happy spirit of our brother is now present with us, rejoicing at our affectionate regard.

This polished marble, these emblems, that Corinthian column, are types. They do not speak to him that is dead, but to the living. The granite and marble will perish with the lapse of ages, but to us, and to those who shall come after us, these emblems will mark the honest and faithful labors of a brother who lived justly towards all men and reverently and piously in the presence of the Sovereign Master of the Universe; that column, pointing to the skies, will remind us of that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

Before any man can take part in the mysteries of our Order, he must not only acknowledge the existence of God, but he must put his trust in Him. To trust in God is much more than a mere belief in God. It is to rely upon Him in all times of trouble and prosperity, to repose confidence in His promises, and to have faith in Him. If we trust in Him our faith is well founded. By faith come hope and charity; and by faith only can we be made acquainted with things not seen. Our brother lived in this faith, and we rest in the abiding trust that his disembodied spirit now delights in the glories of an unseen world.

The ancient Israelites consecrated the Temple upon Mount Moriah, and they covered it with marble and precious jewels; it was a symbol of their faith and worship.

The body of our beloved brother rests beneath this monument, dedicated by lawful authority, that we may show his and our faith and abiding trust in Almighty God, the grand Architect and Master of the Universe.

Upon the conclusion of this address the brethren were dismissed.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon today was 321, being 47 in excess of those of last week, and 11 more than the number of the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 145 were adults; 176 were minors: 244 were born in the United States, 69 were foreign, 20 were people of color, and 12 were from the country. Of this number, 40 died of consumption of the lungs; 9 of disease of the heart; 20 of marasmus; 4 of old age; 4 of typhoid fever; 10 of convulsions; 7 of scarlet fever; 13 of inflammation of the lungs; 4 of congestion of the brain; and 21 of debility.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	18	Sixteenth	10
Second	19	Seventeenth	11
Third	8	Eighteenth	8
Fourth	10	Nineteenth	23
Fifth	8	Twentieth	22
Sixth	10	Twenty-first	1
Seventh	18	Twenty-second	4
Eighth	11	Twenty-third	10
Ninth	3	Twenty-fourth	9
Tenth	7	Twenth-fifth	12
Eleventh	7	Twenth-sixth	31
Twelfth	5	Twenty-seventh	19
Thirteenth	3	Twenty-eighth	1
Fourteenth	8	Unknown	12
Fifteenth	13		
Total			321

A RUNAWAY HORSE—EXCITING TIME.—A boy set off a number of fire-crackers this morning, about half-past 8 o'clock, at Second and Brown streets, the report of which frightened a couple of horses attached to a dearborn wagon belonging to a Mr. Lukens. A lady and her child were sitting in the wagon at the time the horses started off. The animals ran down the street, came into collision with several wagons ranged along the market-house, demolished at Second and Coates streets a huckster-cart, ran down Second to Green street, where, coming into violent contact with a large truck-wagon, they were stopped and secured. In one of the collisions the lady and child were both thrown out, but, singular to say, escaped with very trifling injuries. This neighborhood, owing to the presence of the market and a large number of farmers' wagons, is a very bustling one, especially on Saturday morning, and it is a wonder that no serious accident occurred.

CORONATION OF THE POPE.—To-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the choir of St. John's Church, Thirteenth street, above Chesnut, will sing Grand Concerted Vespers, with full orchestral accompaniment, under the direction of T. E. Harkins. At the conclusion of the services the grand "Coronation March" of Meyerbeer will be performed in honor of the coronation of the Holy Father, Pope Pius IX, the anniversary of which took place on the 21st inst. Mr. Harkins resigns his position as leader of the choir of St. John's from Sunday next, and goes to Cape May to publish the new paper to be called the *Ocean Foam*. We wish him success in the new enterprise.

SWIMMING AND BATHING.—The Natatorium and Physical Institute, on Broad street, below Walnut, is an institution of much value to those who desire to become expert swimmers, yet who do not dare to venture into water of an unknown or uncertain depth. Here the most timid persons in the course of a few lessons become expert swimmers and gain sufficient confidence to venture into almost any body of water. Competent teachers are always in attendance, and instruction is imparted to both ladies and gentlemen. The prices have recently been reduced, and the proprietors of the establishment endeavor to please their patrons in every particular.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.—During the month of May 2,992,000 quarts of strawberries were shipped on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad.

For the week ending last evening the receipts of petroleum in this city were, of crude, 13,149 barrels; of refined, 26,091 barrels; 613,245 gallons were shipped to Europe, making the total exports since January 1, 1871, 19,670,120 gallons.

There are in this port, loading and unloading, today, 9 steamships, 20 ships, 38 barks, 33 brigs, and 46 schooners; a total of 146 vessels.

AN EXPLANATION.—The young man Charles Dickey, of whom we made mention yesterday as having been connected with the robbery of the cash drawer of a tavern on Main street, Manayunk, desires us to make a statement to the effect that he was in no way concerned in the affair, having, as he asserts, been absent in the city the time the larceny took place. Dickey asserts most positively that he never was arraigned before Alderman Dehm.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Resumption in the Lehigh Region—The Coal Inspectors of Philadelphia—The Trade at This Port—The Complete Tonnage for the Week—Quotations, Etc.

The event of the week has been the resumption of the men in the Lehigh, or more particularly the Hazleton region, who until this time have been standing out on a question of a small advance in wages, and who now resume upon the terms offered by the operators last February. These terms they then rejected, but the operators have not since showed the slightest willingness to concede the smallest point and as a consequence they have won the day unconditionally. The miners have lately held out mainly upon a small advance of wages which it has been customary to pay in that region on account of a peculiar formation of the coal. This the operators refused to give any longer. These miners had previously held out on a question of a lower rate of wages for cutting coal also, but this demand the majority abandoned some weeks ago.

The operators in their offer of last February, in addition to their schedule of prices, demanded the exclusive control of their own works, and declared that the miners had no right and should not dictate in matters relating to the management of the collieries. This demand has also been obtained from those who agree to return to work.

As the situation now stands only a portion of the collieries have yet actually resumed work, though negotiations are in progress in all, with a manifest willingness on the part of the men to work. This partial resumption, with the expectation of making it more complete immediately, virtually ends the suspension in this region. The entire resumption will have a very perceptible effect on the supply.

The movement of some of the more honestly inclined retail dealers of Philadelphia, looking to the appointment of inspectors, who are to inspect and brand the carts and do other duties which will tend to prevent fraud upon customers, and the bringing of a bad name upon the trade generally, has finally been brought to a successful termination; that is to say, the necessary legislation has been obtained and the inspectors are now actually appointed. Whether the end aimed at has been obtained, however, remains to be seen.

These officials are now three in number. If they are the proper persons there is a hope that good may come of the movement. But if they have been appointed from political or "ring" preference only, which it is more than likely is the exact state of the case, then the honest dealers who give good weight and will not do otherwise, and who wished for a fair competition in prices with their fellow-dealers who do not give good weight, and consequently are able to sell what they called a ton of coal at a lower figure—these honest men will find themselves in the same position as before, with the additional trouble of the inspecting and the fee added. The method of inspecting tried in New York is a poor precedent, and it cannot but be compared with ours, though it is hoped ours may never become like that. There the inspector simply appointed the retail dealer who wished to sell a deputy inspector. The dealer then received half his own fee and did the inspecting of the weight of his own coal. All the Chief Inspector had to do was to receive the money at intervals from the dealer.

At this port the trade is reported slightly more active. A demand has been created for larger sizes by manufacturers, who are taking advantage of the Reading rates. This demand has slightly advanced rates on those sizes. Consumers are also reported to be beginning to lay in their supplies, probably in accordance with the many requests to that effect which they have received from the operators.

The Scranton Company announce an auction sale on next Wednesday, in New York, of 120,000 tons. Low prices are expected, but it is not thought that they will affect the general market to any great extent, as the supply is so nearly equal to the demand.

The following is the complete summary of the trade for the past week, as reported for the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of to-day:—

	1870. WEEK.	1870. TOTAL.	1871. WEEK.	1871. TOTAL.	INC. & DEC.
Anthracite.					
P. & R. R....	30,519	1,305,429	119,283	1,243,052	d72,377
Sch. Canal...	3,527	75,060	33,745	252,426	177,366
L. Val R. R.	48,750	1,493,163	37,228	600,195	d888,847
L. V. R. R. Nth	4,865	332,286	7,272	57,868	d274,418
L. & S. R. R.	20,387	440,333	28,884	371,916	d68,407
L. Canal.....	23,168	149,671	16,245	68,216	d81,455
Sc'ton Sch'	35,478		47,124		
do do Reb)	15,490	1,126,816	14,224	214,129	d912,686
Pa. Coal Co...	24,832	593,620	26,928	94,903	
do. Canal..	720	6,092	119	1,067	d413,743
D. & H. Cal...	51,416	546,025	41,111	142,469	
D. & H. R. R.	4,503	193,314	8,908	79,566	
do. do. W	1,316	37,239	3,251	20,799	d662,887
do. do. S.	10,066	192,857	13,155	63,714	
Pa. Canal...	14,513	77,140			
Wyoming Nh.					
Shamokin....	8,087	146,089	13,891	281,465	135,376
Lehigh V. Co.	3,063	36,744			d36,744
Lehigh V. Co.	3,458	27,799	2,258	33,931	6,186
Big Lick Col.	2,767	4,855	2,084	50,875	46,020
Williamston.	6,584	113,754	6,252	94,936	d18,817
	311,776	6,603,542	411,962	3,671,346	
		3,671,346	311,776		
		2,932,196	100,186		
Bituminous.					
Broad Top....	6,642	140,918	6,171	171,267	30,349
B. & O. R. R.	20,289	353,397	29,112	520,328	167,631
Ches. & O. Ca.	18,478	177,255	18,775	251,403	74,148
	45,409	671,470	54,058	842,998	
Tot'l, all kind	357,185	7,274,992	466,020	4,514,344	
		4,514,344	357,185		
			2,760,648	108,845	

The *Journal* also has the following:—

"The whole contest in the coal regions since last January, both by the companies and individual operators with the men, has been to fix a scale of wages that would enable them to put coal into the market at a cheaper rate, so as to extend the consumption, and thus take the glut out of the market; while the leaders were contending for a restricted trade, including suspensions, in order to keep up the price of coal and wages, regardless of the state of the market. That contest is ended for the present, and if the consumers will now commence laying in their supplies at once, and thus take the coal as fast as it arrives in the market, it can be supplied, and prices will not rule probably over from 25 cents to $1 per ton higher than July rates: but if they hold back there will be another panic in the fall, and prices will rule nearly as high next winter as they did the last. Should such be the case, the responsibility will rest upon the consumers, and not the producers, as we have warned them in time."

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond for the week ending June 23, 1871: Schuylkill red ash, $5·25@5·50; Schuylkill white ash, lump, $4·25@4·50; do. do., steamboat, $4·50; do. do., broken, $4·50@4·75; do. do., egg, $4·75; do. do., stove, $5; do. do., chesnut, $4@4·25; Shenandoah lump, $4·50; do. steamboat, $4·50; do. broken, $5; do. egg, $5; do. stove, $5·25; do. chesnut, $4·25.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending June 23, 1871:—Portland, $2·25; Saco, $2·75; Portsmouth, $2·50; Boston, $2@2·25; Charlestown, $2·25; Danversport, $2·30@dls.; Gloucester, $2·40; Milton, $2·30; Salem, $2·40; Weymouth, $2·90; Bristol, $2; Newport, $2; Providence, $2; Hartford, $2·30; Norwich, $1·95; New Haven, $1·80; South Norwalk, $1·80; New York, $1·35@1·40; Hackensack, $1·65; Fortress Monroe, 95c.; Richmond, $1·25.

BEQUEST.

The Will of the Late Stephen Morris.

Below will be found the will of the late Stephen Morris, recently admitted to probate in the office of the Register of Wills:—

"I, Stephen Morris, of the city of Philadelphia, make, declare, and publish this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all the wills heretofore made.

"I give, devise, and bequeath unto my wife Rachel D. Morris one-third of the real estate of which I shall die seized for the term of her natural life, and one-third part of my personal estate absolutely.

"All the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate, real, personal, and mixed, whatsoever and wheresoever, I give, devise, and bequeath to my children, share and share alike. And if any of my children should die leaving issue, such issue shall take the deceased parent's share.

"I authorize and empower my executor hereinafter named to sell my real estate and make good and sufficient deeds and assurances in the law in fee simple or for any less estate.

"I appoint my friend David Webster my executor of this my last will and testament and guardian of the estates herein devised and bequeathed to my children."

The will is dated December 7, 1869. The estate of the deceased is, it is rumored, valued at one million dollars.

FALLING OF A WALL.—Charles Theiss' brewery stands on the west side of Thirty-second street, between Thompson and Master streets. It is located upon a knoll. For some time past laborers have been cutting the street down to the proper grade, leaving the foundations of the brewery a considerable distance above the level of their operations. The recent rains softened the embankment and at noon to-day the east wall of the brewery fell with a terrific crash. A babe in the yard of an adjoining house was seriously hurt.

DARING POCKET-PICKING.—Mr. G. Etting, while riding in a Chesnut street car this morning, had his pocket picked somewhere between Ninth and Sixth streets. The dexterous thief relieved Mr. Etting of $44 in cash from his pantaloon pockets, and then cut out his vest and took a gold watch and a silver chain.

DROWNED.—The body of a male child was found in the Delaware in front of South street wharf this morning. It was removed to the Morgue.

"THE FOUR QUARTERS."—The present number of this ably-conducted Democratic journal is just out, containing pleasing and judiciously-selected items, a reliable sketch of the Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, and a well-translated story by Mrs. Martha L. Johnson. J. Trainor King is the editor and publisher.

RIOTERS.—Alderman Shoemaker this morning held in $600 bail the following named individuals who last night, at the fire at Gillingham & Garrison's saw-mill, stood on the sidewalk and hurled bricks at a fire company:—John Scholey, Eli Risley, and William Biddle.

YOUNG THIEF.—A boy named Daniel Baugh, aged twelve years, was caught by a woman yesterday while robbing the cash drawer of a store at Fourth and Union streets. Alderman Carpenter committed the youth.

ROBBED.—The residence of R. H. Forsyth, at Oregon and Preston streets, was entered last night and robbed of a piano cover, silk dresses, silverware, etc.

WIFE BEATING.—Charles Ginnis, of No. 1528 Sanderson street, will be before Justice Kerr at the Central this afternoon, on the charge of beating his wife.

Personal.

—Senator Fenton, on the plea of ill health, declines to accept invitations to Buffalo and Dunkirk to deliver the Fourth of July oration.

—His college cares ended for the term, Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, hies him away for the summer vacation to the wild country about Quebec.

—Three sisters, named Hurlbut, who came into the world simultaneously, are now living together in Litchfield, Conn., aged 81. They have rarely been separated, and have always enjoyed excellent health.

—The South Bend (Ind.) *Register* of the 15th instant says:—Mr. Colfax has improved steadily in strength since our last issue, but is still weak. He rides out with Mrs. Colfax about two hours every day, and walks out in his garden an hour or so each day. His appetite is good and his spirits buoyant, and there is no doubt of his restoration to complete health. Although the fact as to his illness has been so widely published, it has not materially diminished the applications that pour in on him constantly, as in the past—made personally, too, as well as in writing—applications for offices, for donations, for letters of indorsement, recommendation, or introduction, to attend to department business, to answer inquiries of all kinds. Persons have come hither from Chicago and other points during the last week with such unreasonable solicitations. He obeys, however, the injunctions of his physician—the letters are unanswered; he sees but few visitors, and, when they state such business as the object of their calls, he respectfully asks to be excused.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 24

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....77 | 11 A. M.....75 | 2 P. M.....78

SUN RISES..... 4·32 | MOON SETS..... 11·59
SUN SETS..... 7·32 | HIGH WATER..... 6·23

(By Cable.)

LONDON, June 24.—Steamship Holsatia, from New York, touched at Southampton last evening.

Steamship Iowa, from New York, touched at Moville last evening.

Steamship Java, from New York, touched at Queenstown last evening.

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—Arrived, bark Sheffield, from New Orleans.

(By Telegraph.)

BOSTON, June 24.—Arrived, steamship Parthia, from Liverpool.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Providence, H. Winsor & Co.

Steamer Utility, Nickerson, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer James S. Green, Carr, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, New York, do.

Nor. bark Arcadia, Eldrup, Elsinore for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.

Bark Blomidon, Cowen, Bordeaux, Penrose, Massey & Co.

Schr Sarah L. Simmons, Gandy, New Bedford, capt.

Tugs Joe Johnson, Ingraham, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Leopard, Hughes, 46 hours from Boston, in ballast to T. M. Richards.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr F. A. Heath, Warren, 20 days from Bangor, with laths and pickets to T. P. Galvin & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg—not as before reported.

Schr Gray Eagle, Friel, from Plymouth, with lime to —— Friel.

Schr Mary C., Sipple, from Milford, with wood to Camden and Amboy RR. Co.

Schr Damascus, Price, from James River, with wood to —— Donaldson.

Schr H. L. Slaight, Willets, from New York.

Schr James S. Schnidler, Adams, from Boston.

Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, do.

Schr J. H. Hall, Powell, do.

Schr J. H. Worthington, Janney, do.

Schr A. T. Cohn, Springer, do.

Schr William Maury, Blackman, do.

Schr Hazleton, Phillips, from Taunton, Mass.

Schr Agnes Rippler, Mullen, from Newport, R. I.

Schr W. M. Wilson, Brown, from Jersey City.

Schr John Cadwalader, Steelman, from Salem.

Schr Ocean Traveler, Adams, from Beverly, Mass.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Bark Guinessa, from Liverpool.

SAILED.

Steamer Achilles, Colburn, sailed yesterday for Providence.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Centipede, Willetts, from Georgetown, D. C., arrived at New York 6 P. M. yesterday.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 23.—The following barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light:—

Osprey, H. E. Roberts, Harvest Queen, Charles, Maggie, Charles French, Kate Jemison, Dr. White, S. M. Hildreth, and S. C. Clark.

W. Barker, with empty bbls., and C. N. Saby, with salt, for Philadelphia.

M. E. Kirkpatrick, with iron, for Trenton.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 23.—The following barges left in tow at noon to-day, eastward:—

Dreadnaught, O. L. Nims, E. C. Potter, Burritt, New Era, M. Henessey, J. B. Taylor, Lorrett, A. V. Joslin, H. L. Wilgus, and Rockwood.

The following leave to-night:—

Ocean, O. T. Burt, Lottie, Wolcott, Campbell, C. Newkumet, S. M. Adwin, Shoemaker, and S. Morrell, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, June 24.—The Board of Trade, Amelia, E. B. Brooke, and William Walker, with coal, for New York, left yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 24.—The following boats leave in tow to-day:—

Yankee Spy, with lumber to Taylor & Betts
G. W. Larman, with lumber, for Chester.
Sylvan Stream, with lumber, for New York.
Rufus Wiley, with flint, for Trenton, N. J. J. H.

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuthstsp

ASSIGNEE'S DRUG SALE.—THE FRESH AND well-selected Stock, Fixtures, and Goodwill of the Wholesale Drug House, No. 41 N. Third street, will be sold at auction upon the premises, on Thursday, July 6. Sale to commence at 10 A. M. On account of creditors of H. J. Detwiller,
DANIEL PHRAENER and ASA JONES,
Assignees.
N. B.—The above at private sale if arranged before June 28. 6 24 sw2t*

THIRD EDITION

End of the Lanahan Trial.

Important Railway Case.

Road Transferred to Receivers.

Fire at Taunton, Mass.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Railway Transfer.

BOSTON, June 24.—The Master's report upon the conditions by which the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad should be transferred by the receivers to trustees was made in the Supreme Court to-day.

They are that the trustees should be paid $148,533, and other parties to the suit $15,543, the trustees to give bonds in $60,000. to save the receivers from personal liability for outstanding claims. The report on the condition of the road is more favorable than was expected. The earnings above expenses for the last nine months were $190,000, including claims for $55,000 against the Adams Express Company for services rendered; $100,000 in receiver's certificates of indebtedness remain unissued.

Fire at Taunton, Mass.

TAUNTON, June 24.—A building occupied by W. E. N. Gilmore and Cornelius Wood, No. 40 Main street, dealers in paints and paper hangings, was badly damaged by fire last night. Loss, $15,600; insurance, $8000. The building No. 42, occupied by J. J. Stanley & Co., dealers in paints, paper hangings, and upholstery, totallp destroyed. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $7000.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Lanahan Trial.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The Lanahan trial closed last evening. The committee, in session to-day, propose to read all the evidence taken in the past week before entering into the merits of the case.

Highway Robbery.

W. Kratz, a clothing dealer of Jersey City, was knocked down to-day and robbed of a bank book by two New York highwaymen, named Friel and Lawless. The thieves were arrested.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Cotton dull; sales 1000 bales middling uplands at 20½c.; middling Orleans at 20¾c. Flour quiet and steady, and market without decided change; sales 7000 barrels. Wheat a shade firmer; sales 35,000 bushels spring at $1·49 afloat; winter red amber Western, $1·57. Corn dull; sales 31,000 bushels common mixed Western at 72@73½c.; good to choice do., 74@75c. Oats quiet and steady; sales 18,000 bushels Ohio at 65@68c. Beef quiet and steady. Pork steady. Lard firm; steam rendered, 9¼@10¾c.; kettle, 10c¾. Whisky quiet and steady at 92@92½c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Cotton very dull, and quotations nominal and prices unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat inactive and heavy. Corn dull; Southern white, 80@85c.; Southern yellow, 76c.; mixed Western, 74@75c. Oats nominal at 70@77c. Pork steady at $16@16·50. Bacon firm; shoulders, 7¾@7¾c.; HD sides, 9@9¼c.; clear